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FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CONFERENCE ON SDI

Moscow TV Report

LD251753 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] A news conference entitled, For Space Without Weapons, was held today at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministry for Soviet and foreign journalists. The news conference was conducted by Comrade Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

[Begin recording] [Lomeyko] Our news conference is dedicated to the subject, For Space Without Weapons. Taking part in it are Yuliy Aleksandrovich Kvitsinskiy, special envoy; Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, head of directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and Vladimir Borisovich Tulinov, a sector chief in the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee. We should like to tell you once again that a few days ago the brochure, "Star Wars -- the Illusions and the Dangers", published by the Voyenizdat publishing house in Moscow and translated into a number of languages was issued here. The brochure sets out the Soviet point of view on this question. Now I would like to give the floor to Yuily Aleksandrovich Kvitsinskiy to make an introductory statement.

[Kvitsinskiy] Today's news conference is dedicated to a problem whose acuteness and significance are difficult to exaggerate. Mankind has reached a dangerous point in its development. A real threat has risen out of the arms race emerging into space. Space, the conquest of which opens up truly boundless possibilities for progress and peaceful cooperation among all states and peoples, may turn into the source of a lethal threat to our planet and our civilization. The plans to extend the arms race into space are vigorously being done up by their authors in various attractive packages for those people not in the know. They are being called a defense initiative, a humane task, a stake in the progress of science and technology, and a way of saving people from the nuclear threat. They want to pass them off almost as the high road leading to a new golden age for mankind. However, there is nothing further from reality than the assurances which the advertising of the U.S. "star wars" program is permeated with. The brochure, "Star Wars -- The Illusions and the Dangers", which is being presented at this news conference, uses extensive and specific material to describe the true aims of that program and the extremely dangerous consequences of its being realized.

Whatever the American side might say about the aims of its so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, one should look truth straight in the eye and grasp the main thing: The implementation of SDI would lead to the appearance in space of weapons in the true meaning of this word. In the arms race, mankind would cross that boundary beyond which there would most probably no longer be a way back.

True, it is alleged that the space strike weapons being developed in the United States are being created solely for defense. But the talk about defense is nothing more than a facade. It is quite clear that the so-called anti-missile space-based means can be used to deliver strikes on similar systems belonging to the other side, were they to be created, not to mention satellites having the most diverse purposes. Can there be any doubt that space strike weapons can be quite easily used to hit targets on earth and in its atmosphere? The U.S. press writes openly about this.

That is why the Soviet Union proposes a simple radical and effective solution: Not to start a space weapons race, to ban the entire class of space strike weapons, and to place a moratorium on their creation, testing, and deployment without delay. This would be in accordance with the interests of the USSR and of the United States and the interests and aspirations of all the states and peoples of the world.

A practical solution to the task of preventing an arms race in space is possible. But for this, political will is needed on both sides. We have such a will and desire. The United States must finally review its present, unconstructive position on space and show a conscientious approach to the whole complex of questions that are to be examined and solved at the talks in Geneva. [end recording]

The floor is given to Col Gen Chervov.

[Begin Chervov recording] The American "star wars" program is only one part of the general military plan of the United States based on an offensive nuclear strategy and aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. In its chase after superiority, Washington is rapidly creating the potential for a first nuclear disarming strike.

Why is the United States now putting its stakes on space? This is happening because it believes it can achieve military superiority through space. The nuclear arms race, which was unleashed by the United States, has given them no advantages. In these conditions space was selected as the new sphere in which the United States has conceived the idea of achieving a decisive military preponderance over the countries of socialism.

The White House leaders are trying to stupefy themselves into thinking that allegedly with the help of "star wars" they will be able to shoot ahead militarily and dictate their will to the Soviet Union.

What do the dangerous consequences of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative consist of? From the military point of view, the realization of the U.S. "star wars" program finally destroys the Soviet-U.S. accords in the sphere of maintaining strategic stability. As everyone knows, this is now based on reciprocal restraint and on the understanding that neither side will carry out a nuclear strike first, since retribution will inevitably follow, even under the most unfavorable conditions. Ignoring the experience of history, the real correlation of forces, and the inevitable fateful consequences for the American people themselves, the Washington leaders have conceived the idea of a great adventure: To try to make the United States invulnerable in a nuclear conflict by means of space weapons, and thus to escape the horrors of a nuclear war unleashed by themselves. The calculation of gaining victory in a nuclear war and establishing world domination is the fevered dream, both waking and sleeping, of the Washington strategists.

This is where the real threat of "star wars" for the whole of mankind is concealed. The White House leaders have no serious arguments at all in defense of the aims and consequences of SDI that were announced in January 1983. None of their arguments are serious ones, they have been invented out of thin air.

For example, they say that the "star wars" are simply defensive and that the space weapons being developed are harmless systems which do not lead to the militarization of space. That, however, is a big deception. SDI has no relation whatever to defense. And to say that space weapons are not weapons, as U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger does, can only be naivety or incompetence. To protect its plans for the militarization of space, Washington also resorts to the false argument that the Soviet Union has already practically created a system like the one that the United States wants to create. Weinberger recently alleged that the Soviet Union is already on the threshold of creating an antimissile defense system for its territory. Of course it would be a wonderful miracle if we already had such a system, but miracles don't happen on earth.

The Soviet Union is not creating space strike weapons, and is not building a large-scale, anti-missile defense system, nor the basis of such a defense system. It is strictly implementing the open-ended antimissile defense treaty of 1972. We propose that the United States join us in this and, while there is still time, abandon its plans for the militarization of space. The Soviet Union is striving to achieve honest accords in Geneva, but if necessary, we have the means to counter the U.S. line of seeking military supremacy. We have both the economic and intellectual potential to reliably safeguard the security of our country and the entire socialist community. [End Chervov recording]

The participants in the press conference then answered questions from journalists. [begin recording]

[Lomeyko] Question: The U.S. side asserts that the Strategic Defense Initiative makes nuclear missiles unnecessary. What is your opinion on this? This question is asked by (Faikhtinger), a correspondent of VOLKSTIMME.

[Kvitsinskiy] In my view, such assertions belong in the category of political shamanism. You have probably noticed that in Washington the people in the know about military matters are now saying less and less that SDI will lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons. Instead, they are now saying that space systems should enhance the effectiveness of the nuclear deterrent and complement strategic offensive weapons -- all types of which, incidentally, are consistently being given the capacity for being used in a first strike. SDI is leading to the militarization of space, which will inevitably give rise to countermeasures by the USSR, including in the area of strategic offensive and defensive weapons. As a result, there will be no elimination of nuclear weapons and no elimination of nuclear missiles, but an arms race running in all directions: Objectively, that is how things stand.

[Chervov] I should like to add a little something to the question you are asking about the fact that the U.S. side wants to eliminate missiles by means of SDI. Why then is it creating six new types of missiles? Why then is the U.S. side building up those missiles? It is creating the MX, it is creating the Midgetman, there is a program for 12,000 cruise missiles, and stationing of the Pershing missiles is continuing. So what exactly is happening? They speak about being against missiles, but in practice they are deploying thousands of missiles. I think that will fill out the answer.

[Lomeyko] A question from the GDR magazine HORIZONT. What is the correlation of military forces in Europe at the moment?

[Chervov] In terms of strategic armaments there is, at the present time, a rough parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has somewhat more strategic armaments carriers. The United States has several thousand more nuclear warheads mounted on strategic armaments. But, in general, there is a parity between the strategic potentials of the United States and the USSR. This is confirmed by competent sources in the West and the Soviet Union, and also in the United States.

As far as the correlation of medium-range nuclear armaments is concerned, the picture here is somewhat different. By deploying Pershings and cruise missiles, the U.S. side and the NATO countries tried to upset the parity in these armaments in Europe. With the adoption of counter measures by the Warsaw Pact states this rough equilibrium was restored, but at a high -- at a higher level, of course. At the present time the picture as regards medium-range systems is as follows. The Soviet Union's stock of these armaments consists of 850 carriers, which can carry about 2,000 nuclear warheads at one go. The NATO countries, that is the United States, Britain and France, have 990 of these carriers and about 3,000 nuclear warheads.

Apart from that, one has to bear in mind that the NATO countries are now deploying, in addition to the Pershings and the cruise missiles, aircraft which belong to the medium-range category. These are the F-16, the F-18 and the Tornado. So, in this respect, too, the balance will fluctuate somewhat. If one takes missiles alone, medium-range missiles, and excludes aircraft, both NATO and the Soviet Union now have roughly the same numbers in Europe. But the whole point of the situation is that we declared a moratorium, to last from 7 April to November, and have halted deployment, whereas the Americans are continuing their deployments. If these deployments continue, there will be an advantage on the NATO side in this area too.

[Lomeyko] Are there other questions, please? Go ahead.

[Shishkovskiy] Vsevolod Shishkovskiy of USSR Central Television. Representatives of the U.S. Administration publicly declare that work on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is fully compatible with the ABM Treaty. Could you tell us, please, in what specific ways this work does not accord with the ABM Treaty.

[Chervov] First and foremost, it is necessary to say the following: The Strategic Defense Initiative and the ABM Treaty are opposites. They are not compatible with each other. Here there are no alternatives or choices. Why do we say this? The ABM Treaty says that space-based ABM systems must not be created, tested, or deployed. Territorial ABM systems and the foundations for such defenses must not be created. The official purpose of the SDI, which was formulated by the President, consists of the creation of offensive space armaments and a large-scale ABM system. In other words, the SDI is specifically aimed at achieving something which is banned by the ABM Treaty.

[Lomeyko] What is your question?

[Thatcher, in English with Russian translation phrase by phrase] Garry Thatcher from the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. I have two questions. What do you plan to do if there is no positive answer from the United States to the moratorium, when it expires in November? And my second question is: What do you think can be done concretely by the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States when they meet in Geneva in November to further the business of arms control?

[Tulinov] To your first question I would answer as follows. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said very clearly in a conversation with a PRAVDA editor in April that the period of validity of the moratorium lasts until November this year. The decision that will be taken by the Soviet Union after that depends, naturally, on whether the United States will follow the example of the Soviet Union and whether or not they will halt the deployment of their medium-range missiles in Europe. I think we should wait until November.

[Lomeyko] Evidently the main thing is for the U.S. side, be it the members of the delegation holding the talks in Geneva or the whole administration, including its head, to follow the accords reached in January on the subject and aims of the talks. If they follow those accords, the prospects for achieving mutually-acceptable accords on the whole range of problems under discussion will improve, and progress can be expected. [end recording]

The participants in the press conference also answered numerous other questions from correspondents.

PRAVDA Version

PM251625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For a Cosmos Without Weapons"]

[Text] A press conference "For a Cosmos Without Weapons" was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow 25 July for Soviet and foreign journalists. The pamphlet "Star Wars: Illusions and Dangers," published by the Military Publishing House, was presented.

Special envoy Yu.A. Kvitsinskiy, who spoke at the press conference, noted that mankind has reached a dangerous stage in its development. A real threat of the arms race spreading to space has arisen. This must not be permitted. As M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has noted, the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space requires a bold approach. Yesterday's yardsticks and narrow ideas about unilateral benefits and advantages, which, moreover, are illusory, are hardly applicable here. Now more than ever before, what is needed is a farsighted policy based on an understanding of the realities and the dangers which we will inevitably encounter tomorrow if today those who can and must adopt the only correct decision evade their responsibility.

The authors of the plans to extend the arms race into space work hard to present them in various kinds of packaging to make them attractive to the ignorant. They call them "a defense initiative," a "humane task," "a stake in scientific and technical progress," and a "means of delivering people from the nuclear threat"' they seek to pass them off as practically a highway leading to mankind's new golden age. The true aims of this program and the extremely dangerous consequences of its implementation are described, on the basis of substantial, concrete material, in the pamphlet "Star Wars: Illusions and Dangers," which is being presented at today's press conference.

Whatever the American side may say about the aims of its so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, it is necessary to face the truth and understand the most important point: The implementation of the SDI would lead to the appearance in space of weapons in the strict sense of the word.

True, it is claimed that the space strike arms being developed in the United States are being created only for defense. But talking about defense is a mere facade. It is quite clear that the so-called space-based "ABM systems" could be used to carry out strikes against similar systems on the other side, were they created, not to mention satellites designed for all kinds of purposes. Space strike arms could certainly be used to hit targets on earth and in its atmosphere. The American press writes openly about this.

Thus it is a question of creating a new, highly dangerous class of armaments. The potential for their use would depend entirely on the intentions of those who possessed them. And these intentions can certainly not be defined by any means as the desire to ensure defense, as is claimed in public, but as a striving for military superiority and an illusory gamble on escaping a retaliatory strike with impunity.

The appearance of space strike arms, the speaker went on, is, of course, not a way to end the arms race on earth or a means of eliminating nuclear weapons. The birth of space strike systems means the start of an arms race in space, the rapid diversification of the arms in question, their improvement, and the consistent extension of the potential for their use.

At the same time it is a stimulus to an intensified nuclear arms race and to increasing and improving such arms.

The creation of space strike arms means the breakdown of the ABM Treaty, on which the entire process of nuclear arms limitation and reduction is founded, and at the same time the breakdown of that process itself.

The creation of space strike armaments is not a method of effecting scientific, technical, and economic progress. On the contrary, it diverts massive intellectual and material resources from the solution of the very important, urgent tasks facing the modern world.

The Soviet Union proposes a simple, radical, and effective solution: not to start a space arms race, to ban the whole class of space strike armaments, and to impose an immediate moratorium on their creation, testing, and deployment. This would meet USSR and U.S. interests and the interests and aspirations of all states and peoples of the world.

Without preventing the arms race in space, we cannot halt it on earth or achieve deep reductions of nuclear armaments. These are objective realities of the present situation.

They were reflected in the Soviet-American accord on the subject and aims of the talks on nuclear and space armaments. The present unsatisfactory and even alarming situation at the talks stems from the U.S. refusal to stick to the accord and elaborate and adopt effective measures to prevent a space arms race. By behaving in that way the U.S. side is displaying its reluctance to adopt measures to prohibit, reduce, and limit arms in general, and it is consequently going against the peoples' legitimate demands for deliverance from the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

If the United States starts to militarize space, thus undermining strategic military equilibrium, the Soviet Union will have no choice but to adopt countermeasures to restore parity. But the USSR will not be the first to put weapons in space. "We," M.S. Gorbachev said, "will make every effort to persuade other countries, above all the United States, not to take such a fateful step, which would be bound to increase the threat of nuclear war and spark off an unbridled arms race in all spheres."

USSR Armed Forces General Staff Directorate Chief Colonel General N.F. Chervov dwelt on the military aspect of the question.

The U.S. "star wars" program, he said, is just part of the overall U.S. military plan based on an offensive nuclear strategy and geared to achieving military superiority over the USSR. In pursuit of it, Washington is pushing along the creation of a first, "disarming" nuclear strike potential: It comprises MX, Trident I, and Trident II strategic missiles, B-1B heavy bombers, Stealth, Pershing II missiles, and thousands of long-range cruise missiles. The United States is also building up its conventional armaments which, since they are nearly as destructive as nuclear weapons, would make it possible to destroy Warsaw Pact forces to a depth of many hundreds of kilometers. On top of all this, work is now under way to create space strike armaments and an extensive ABM system.

Why is the United States now gambling on space? It is reckoning on securing military superiority through space. The nuclear arms race unleashed by the United States has not given it an advantage. It has been adopting one strategic arms system after another. But not one of them has strengthened or will strengthen its own security. On the contrary, because of the Pentagon strategists' shortsightedness serious harm is being done to U.S. security, because the USSR makes a commensurate response to their actions.

Washington's hopes of winning a nuclear war are also ceasing to make sense, as a consequence of the inevitability of nuclear retribution.

Under these conditions space has been chosen as the new sphere in which the United States has conceived the intention of achieving decisive military superiority over the socialist countries. The leaders of the White House dream that with the help of "star wars" they will be able to forge ahead militarily and dictate their will to the Soviet Union. But Washington's endeavors are in vain. The Soviet Union will do everything possible [vozmozhnoye] to wreck these adventurist plans.

What are the dangerous consequences of the "star wars" program? Its realization will finally liquidate the Soviet-American accords in the sphere of maintaining strategic stability. Washington sets this aim: For the United States -- acquire the capacity to inflict a nuclear first strike with impunity, and for the USSR -- to deprive it of the possibility of a counterstrike, that is, for disarm the Soviet Union. This means that SDI objectively recognized and permits the possibility of using nuclear weapons and making a nuclear first strike and the possibility of winning a nuclear war. This is SDI's real threat to all mankind.

The leaders of the White House have no serious arguments in defense of the aims and consequences of SDI announced in March 1983. All their arguments are fabrications. However, the United States tries to justify the "star wars" plans, their realization will inevitably lead to the emergence of space weapons, the destabilization of the entire system of international relations, and still more acute political and military confrontation than now -- from where it is not far to the very worst.

In order to shield SDI, Washington is resorting to the false argument that the Soviet Union has virtually already created a system similar to that which the United States wishes to create. Defense Secretary Weinberger recently stated that the USSR is allegedly "on the verge" of creating ABM defenses for the country's territory. This is not so. The USSR is not creating space strike arms, it is not building a large-scale ABM defense system or the foundation for such defenses, and it is strictly fulfilling the 1972 AMB Treaty of unlimited duration. We propose that the United States act in the same way and abandon its plans to militarize space.

The Soviet Union is striving to achieve honest accords in Geneva. But, if requested, we have the wherewithall to oppose the U.S. line of military superiority, we have the economic and intellectual potential to reliably ensure the security of our own country and of the socialist community. "If the preparations for 'star wars' are continued," as M.S. Gorbachev noted, "We will have no choice but to take countermeasures, including, of course, increasing and improving offensive nuclear weapons." The USSR will choose the means of action which correspond best to the interests of its defense capability, and not those toward which Washington figures would like to persuade it. Our measures will be adequate to the threat which may be posed to the Soviet Union and its allies.

Participants in the press conference replied to correspondents' questions.

Question: Is it possible to eliminate nuclear weapons using SDI, as Washington declares?

Answer: No. People in Washington are talking less and less about eliminating nuclear weapons. Instead of this, they are now saying that space means should increase the effectiveness of nuclear deterrence and be an addition to strategic offensive weapons, all types of which consistently have the ability to be used in a first strike.

As is known, the United States is by no means curtailing its nuclear programs. On the contrary, it is forcing them on space.

SDI leads to the militarization of space, which will inevitably provoke countermeasures from the USSR, including along the line of strategic offensive and defensive weapons. As a result nuclear weapons will not be eliminated, but there will be an arms race in all directions.

If space is free of space strike arms, then broad prospects will be opened up for reducing nuclear weapons. This is a perfectly real prospect.

Question: What facts can be cited to refute Washington's claims that the United States displayed restraint and even "stood still" in the development of its armed forces in the seventies?

Answer: There are many such facts. For instance, the United States developed MIRV's in the seventies, quadrupled the total of nuclear charges on its ICBM's and SLBM's, and doubled it on all strategic delivery vehicles (at a rate of three warheads per day). In 1970 U.S. strategic offenisve arms were equipped with 5,000 charges, whereas the figure for 1980 is 10,000 charges. Would you call this restraint?

Between 1974 and 1981, 2,000 strategic and tactical missiles, 9 nuclear submarines equipped with Trident missiles, around 6,000 tanks, 3,300 fighter planes, 1,200 helicopters, and 94 warships were produced in the United States. In the seventies work began on the development of a new generation of weapons (including six new types of strategic offensive arms) which are now coming into service.

No one can refute these facts. They indicate that the United States was instrumental in escalating the arms race during the seventies, while the USSR was forced to respond to these threats to safegurad its own security.

Question: In your view, is it feasible to monitor compliance with a ban on the development of space strike weapons, especially at the research stage?

Answer: At a relatively early stage, this work is inevitably accompanied by indications -- mock-ups, models, experimental prototypes, and all kinds of tests -- which lend themselves to monitoring by national technical facilities.

The violation of accords, were it to take place, would inevitably be discovered long before the prototypes of the given arms were built.

Question: What is the correlation of forces as regards medium-range nuclear arms in Europe at the moment?

Answer: With the siting of the U.S. medium-range missiles in European attempt was made to impair the approximate balance of forces in medium-range facilities. The retalitory measures adopted by the Soviet Union enabled us to redress the balance. We have now introduced a moratorium until November, while the United States continues to build up its medium-range missiles, and the balance is tilting in favor of NATO.

At present the USSR has around 850 delivery vehicles and approximately 2,000 nuclear charges in Europe; NATO has 990 delivery vehicles and more than 3,000 nuclear charges. Furthermore, NATO countries are being equipped with new types of aircraft -- the F-16. F-18, and Tornado -- which also constitute medium-range facilities and affect the balance of forces. Comparing NATO and USSR medium-range missiles in Europe only, their number is approximately the same on both sides.

Consequently, the Soviet proposal to establish a moratorium on medium-range missiles in Europe does not pursue any one-sided military advantages. It is an honest and just proposal.

Other questions asked by journalists were also answered.

ISRAELYAN REJECTS U.S. MOVES AT CHEMICAL TALKS

LD251453 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva July 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The latest sessions of the Geneva Disarmament Conference have centered on the issue of prohibition of chemical weapons. An overwhelming majority of the participants favour that an appropriate international convention whose contours have already become visible, be most speedily drawn up. This was pointed out by representatives of Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, Canada and other countries.

The GDR delegation has tabled today a working document on the measures of verification of observance of the future convention. A number of proposals attesting to the wish of its authors to contribute to progress has been tabled by the delegations of Sweden and Japan.

It is also no less clear, on the other hand, that the stand of the USA is one of the main obstacles in the way of progress. The latest statement by Donald Lowitz, head of the American delegation, has borne out that the USA views its draft convention tabled last year as some kind of an ultimatum, albeit, as the debate has shown, that draft far from facilitating the task, has, on the contrary created new considerable difficulties. Other evidence of the reluctance of the U.S. side to heed criticism has been the statement by Lowitz that the recent approval by the U.S. Congress of the appropriations on the production of new, so-called binary chemical munitions is, allegedly, no obstacle to talks, but, as he put it, evidence of the wish of the USA to ban chemical weapons.

Viktor Israelyan, the head of the Soviet delegation, has pointed today to the hypocritical, perverse character of such an attitude to the talks. The USA, he said, adopts a programme to create and deploy a new type of weapons, then sits down at the negotiating table in order, as it claims, to prohibit them, demands that the partners accept their terms, and when that does not happen as the terms put forward by it are clearly unacceptable, declares that no agreement has been reached and therefore it has no way out but to start the deployment of some or other new type of weapons. This manner of conducting talks, the Soviet representative said, pursues the aim not of reaching agreement, but of justifying the requests for fresh military appropriations.

Viktor Israelyan has rejected as absolutely unfounded, the demagogic and at times openly slanderous charges made by the U.S. representatives against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. None other than the USA used chemical weapons on a vast scale in Indochina, whose victims were two million Vitenamese. The USA has a huge arsenal of chemical weapons, to which binary weapons are to be added now.

The whole policy of the USA on the issue of prohibition of chemical weapons over the past fifteen years is indicative of its striving to prevent such a prohibition, to hamper the course of the talks, the Soviet representative stressed. The U.S. side should display true flexibility to make success of the talks possible.

SWEDISH CDE DIPLOMAT'S REMARKS 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

LD251724 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Stockholm July 25 TASS -- The head of Sweden's delegation to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures, and Disarmament in Europe, Ambassador Curt Lidgard, speaking at the Club of the Swedish city of Malmo, said that allegedly Western Europe was under the threat of a sudden attack from the Soviet Union and that the USSR could capture Sweden within two days. Curt Lidgard, with his imagination running high, contradicting facts, went still further and said that the USSR allegedly does not wish to put forward "serious proposals" in the sphere of disarmament.

One is perplexed by such pronouncements of the Swedish ambassador. The impression is that he does not know anything about the Soviet proposals which were made exactly at the Stockholm conference, the proposals which embrace not only questions of disarmament but a broader range of problems. Ambassador Lidgard's pronouncements are irresponsible and harmful, also from the viewpoint of the calm situation in the north of Europe.

U.S. STATEMENTS FALSE, ARMS INCREASE PLANNED

PM250940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentator's Column": "Double-Dealing"]

[Text] Does the United States intend to continue to build up production of nuclear arms? This question is by no means a rhetorical one. After all, if one is to believe the administration's official statements, all Washington's schemes are aimed at limiting and reducing "offensive" nuclear weapons. Recently, it has been precisely on this "philosophical basis," as Kampelman, leader of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, put it, that the "star wars" theory has been built -- a theory which, as if to be derisive, is called "Strategic Defense Initiative."

However, as is well known, Washington's peace-loving rhetoric is far removed from its real deeds. And one can even trace the workings of this hypocritical policy in specific cases. For instance, several months ago the president created without undue fuss some kind of special commission for monitoring the implementation of nuclear arms programs. It was given a "nonpartisan" objectivity by being comprised of Republicans and Democrats. But it is probably easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a supporter of nuclear disarmament to sit on the commission. The commission's very makeup determined its conclusions beforehand. And the other day, the commission presented President Reagan a report which "justified the need" to increase the rate of production of nuclear weapons and to seek more effective ways of so doing.

It is necessary to give the commission its due -- it delved meticulously into the Pentagon's "internal reserves" with a view to making the production of nuclear weapons more "profitable." The compilers of the report also call for an "improvement in coordination" and a "strengthening of ties" between the Pentagon and the Department of Energy, which, as is well known, controls nuclear warheads. In this connection specific administrative and managerial reforms are being proposed.

In short, the report is constructed in such a way as to make it seem that Washington does not have the other alternative of reducing nuclear arms and that all the discussion on this topic was just intended for the public and for calming public opinion.

It is a typical example of double-dealing. While Kampelman "philosophizes" about reducing nuclear arsenals, the commission report is being sent to the Pentagon and the Department of Energy. After "studying" the document, these two departments will start, as has been officially stated, to "work with Congress" on implementing the report's recommendations. And there can be no doubt that Congress will deem the commission's opinion "objective."

Another question arises: Just how does all this fit in with the White House's sworn promise to sharply reduce nuclear arsenals? It does not fit in at all. That is the very essence of "double-dealing." Saying one thing and doing another.

SOCIALIST BLOC UNITY, DEFENSE, ECONOMIC TIES

PM251119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Major General Prof M. Monin, doctor of historical sciences: "Through Coordinated Efforts; The Unity of the Socialist Countries in the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress"]

[Text] The difficult and alarming situation created in the world by imperialism, above all American imperialism, brings out increasingly and strinkingly the outstanding role that the socialist community plays in the struggle of all progressive forces of mankind for peace and the peoples' security. In the relatively short time that it has existed, socialism has become a world system and has developed into a force which has a determining influence on international life. Its development has been attended by quite considerable difficulties. The invariable unity of action and genuine fraternal cohesion of the socialist community countries, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, has been of enormous help in successfully overcoming them.

The desire to act by means of coordinated efforts in a spirit of class solidarity and genuine comradely mutual assistance in opposing the forces of reaction and war in order to preserve peace and create foreign policy conditions conducive to the building of socialism and communism is in the very nature of the socialist system.

The very logic of class struggle in the international arena and the attempts by imperialist states to form a united front against the socialist community and to unite in aggressive military blocs to jointly exert pressure on socialism in the illusory hope of crowding it out of the world arena and exacting social revenge all spur communist and workers' parties and the governments and peoples of socialist countries to further unite their forces and seek close collaboration.

The need for unity of action and cohesion among the socialist countries is constantly growing. Firstly, because in every fraternal country the number and scale of the tasks in all the spheres of building the new society, including the armed defense of the people's revolutionary gains, are steadily increasing. Reliance on the support of friends makes it appreciably easier to implement these tasks and to strenthen the defense capability of all countries, irrespective of the dimensions of their territory, the size of their population, their geographical position, or the level of their economic or cultural development. And secondly, because the responsibility as a whole, of socialist states and the socialist community for curbing the aggressive forces of imperialism and thwarting their schemes to launch a nuclear missile war, which would threaten life itself on our planet, is growing. All the increasing aggressiveness of imperialism, particularly American imperialism, can be most effectively disabled by united action on the part of all anti-war and anti-imperialist forces. It is the countries of the socialist community which are the most effective component of those forces.

The CPSU has always stressed that comprehensive development of friendship and close mutual ties with fraternal socialist countries is a priority task of the Soviet state's foreign policy. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum reaffirmed this course. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev told the plenum that "All-around improvement and enrichment of cooperation, the development of comprehensive ties with fraternal socialist countries, the ensuring of their close collaboration in the political, economic, ideological, defense, and other spheres, and concern for organically combining the national and international interests of all participants within the great community are an increasingly important task."

The most reactionary circles of imperialism are threatening the socialist countries -- and not them alone but the whole of mankind -- with a nuclear war, which they are feverishly preparing on land, sea, and in the air, and now in space too. Given this, the socialist community states, demonstrating a firm will for peace, are resolutely resisting attempts by the imperialists of the United States and other NATO countries to impose a dangerous trial of strength on them.

The constructive peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries serve as an alternative to the line of world reaction, which is fraught with baleful consequences for the fate of mankind. From February 1981 through May 1985 the Soviet Union made more than 80 specific proposals. Of particular significance are recent proposals made to the United States and its NATO allies that they follow the Soviet Union's example and subscribe to the unilateral steps that it has taken: namely, to assume a commitment not to use nuclear weapons first; not to lauch antisatellite weapons into space; and to stop deploying new American missiles in West Europe in response to the Soviet Union's cessation of the buildup of countermeasures.

However, Washington and the aggressive NATO bloc, which it heads, are refusing to follow the USSR example or to respond to its goodwill in the vain hope of achieving military strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. Washington prefers to use strong-arm methods against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. These methods have always misfired in the past. They are even more doomed to failure now, when world socialism has become an indestructible force capable of standing up for itself and crushing or repulsing any threat.

But such a threat cannot be ignored. This is extremely well understood by the peoples of the Warsaw Pact countries, who have this year celebrated their combat alliance's 30th anniversary. The Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has convincingly shown itself to be a gaurdian of the peace and security of the countries participating in it. It serves as the internaitonal legal basis for collective military and political cooperation among fraternal states and the center for coordinating and concerting their foreign and defense policies. The unanimous decision by states belonging to the Warsaw Pact to extend its term for the next 20 years with a subsequent 10-year prolongation has made a great contribution to strengthening peace and curbing the aggressive forces of imperialism. The relevant protocol was signed in Warsaw on 26 April during a meeting of top party and state figures from Warsaw Pact countries. The document was ratified shortly afterwards by all signatory states.

The entry into force of the protocol extending the Warsaw Pact's term is of exceptional importance. This is becuase this even occurred at a crucial time. "Urged on" (President Reagan's expression) by Washington, the Western powers are adopting new aggressive military doctrines and concepts and are actively taking part in the arms race launched by the United States. The danger of nuclear conflict is increasing many times over as a result of Washington's plans to militarize space. As was stressed at the socialist states' meeting in Warsaw, they have been forced to further strengthen their defensive alliance and maintain their collective defense capability at an appropriate level. However, they will continue to fight to remove the threat of nuclear war from the world.

The necessity and timeliness of the decision taken at the Warsaw meeting was convincingly pointed out by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. "You do not put aside your shield," he said, "when the other side is taking up its sword. We will not make that kind of error! The forces in NATO which are counting on achieving unilateral advantages and hegemony are once again profoundly mistaken."

The Warsaw Pact remains a powerful factor for peace and stability on our continent. This is particularly important now, as the situation on the continent has become appreciably more complex since Washington's deployment in Western Europe of first-strike nuclear means -- Pershing II and cruise missiles. The pact will continue, as it did in the previous 30 years, to serve the cause of strengthening socialism's position in the world arena, the general good of the peoples, and to fill them with the hope that the aggressive forces of imperialism will not be able to launch a destructive nuclear missile war.

In their struggle to strengthen international peace and extend socialism's influence on the resolution of key present-day tasks the socialist states are doing everything possible to achieve further all-around deepening of economic cooperation and economic integration among CEMA countries. This important sphere of cooperation has been given a high appreciation by M.S. Gorbachev, who stressed that "well-established production specialization and production sharing and active mutual assistance in the sphere of scientific and technical development are making our entire community and every participant in it economically sounder and even stronger in the defense sphere and are nullifying the policy of economic pressure against the socialist countries which is now being actively pursued by the West." The same assessment is shared by the other communist and workers' parties and governments of CEMA countries.

CEMA countries outlined last year a long-term program for further developing cooperation and collaboration in the main areas of economic, scientific, and technical progress. Quite a lot has been done in the year that has elapsed since. An extremely large amount of work to introduce the most advanced scientific and technical achievements in all sectors of the economy is being carried out in the Soviet Union. This is graphically illustrated by the decisions of the party Central Committee on accelerating scientific and technical progress. Similar measures are being taken in other CEMA countries.

The 40th CEMA session meeting held in Warsaw at the end of June, gave a new boost to economic integration. The long-term program for developing economic, scientific, and technical progress through the year 2000, which has recently been signed by the USSR and a number of fraternal countries, is designed to play an important role here. The annual economic conferences involving central committee secretaries of communist and workers' parties represent a new form of cooperation and of exchanging experience in economic building.

The development and deepening of socialist countries' cooperation in the political, economic, defense, and other spheres provide graphic evidence of the further strengthening of their unity and cohesion. Therefore the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community countries, regard the further development of the world situation with invariable optimism, no matter how complex the international situation is today and no matter how imperialism rages in the hope of causing the greatest possible damage to socialism. They are fully confident that their security will continue to be reliably ensured through their joint efforts, firmness, and persistence combined with flexibility and realism in maintaining high vigilance and keeping their collective defense capability at the necessary level. This serves as a guarantee of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS OTTAWA HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE

PM251056 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Sofinskiy article: "Reflections on the Ottawa Conference"]

[Text] A conference of human rights experts has been held in Ottawa. It was held on the basis of the well-known decision of the Madrid meeting of CSCE participant states and in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act's provisions.

It became clear at the very outset of the conference that not all the delegations had gone to Ottawa with the intention of holding a businesslike and constructive discussion of questions laid down by the Madrid mandate. The desire of the NATO countries' delegations and, above all, of the U.S. representatives to turn the conference into a noisy "show" manifested itself from the beginning. In so doing they completely forgot the statements that they themselves had made in Madrid to the effect that they are not trying to turn the conference into a "propaganda forum" but are planning to hold it "in the most restrained and businesslike atmosphere possible, far removed from that of a large-scale publicity event" and in the form of a "serious dialogue."

Like many other statements, all those turned out to be mere rhetoric. In actual fact the United States and its closest NATO partners were not even thinking of a serious businesslike discussion, even less in dialogue form. This was demonstrated by their persistent attempts, contrary to the established rules for conferences of this kind and at this level, and to the traditions existing within the framework of the European process, to secure the participation in the conference of the mass media. To this end, they accredited such branches of the U.S. special services as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Clearly, the delegations' actions here were determined not so much by a true concern for human rights as by considerations of "newsworthiness."

That same "newsworthiness" consideration dictated a number of steps taken by the U.S. Administration both on the eve of and during the conference. The U.S. Congress in particular adopted a resolution containing unfounded attacks on the socialist countries. The President issued a specious proclamation in which he declared 7 May 1985, the conference's opening day, to be "Helsinki Human Rights Day." Groups of U.S. Congressmen well known for their "hawkish" postures set off for Ottawa. All these actions were aimed solely at activating the notorious "crusade" proclaimed by Washington.

The Soviet delegation went to Ottawa convinced that cooperation in the human rights sphere among the 35 states represented at the conference is both possible and necessary. Thanks to the stance taken by the USSR and the other socialist countries' delegations, the conference was able to overcome considerable difficulties. An agenda was drafted in accordance with the provisions of the Madrid meeting's final document, and regulations were adopted on the basis of the rules and traditions which had previously taken shape during the European process.

In conjunction with the other socialist countries' delegations, the USSR delegation submitted to the conference a proposal on the bases of human rights cooperation within the CSCE framework. The document submitted on this issue stresses that cooperation among the participant states in this important sphere must accord with the aims and principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act and above all with the principle of noninterference in sovereign states' internal affairs.

It is no secret that representatives of certain Western states have been using the human rights issue as a pretext for interference in other countries' affairs. It is worth remembering that the United States proclaims human rights to be a "substantial element", if not the "cornerstone", of its foreign (not domestic, but foreign) policy. Administration figures do not hide the fact that, as far as they are concerned, the essence of the human rights issue is to "oppose communism."

Hence it is clear just how important it is to ensure that questions of human rights and basic freedoms are not used as an instrument for kinkling enmity and hatred among peoples, fueling international tension, pressuring other states, undermining sovereign states' sociopolitical systems, and creating an atmosphere of distrust and disorder within and among states. Such an approach patently contradicts the ensuring of man's main right, the right to live in peace and freedom. The prevention of nuclear catastrophe, and movement toward detente, toward ending an arms race so pernicious and ruinous for the peoples -- such are the essential conditions for the development of normal cooperation in the human rights sphere. That is where the front of the human rights struggle is found.

Meanwhile, and however paradoxical it may seem, human rights questions in the United States are linked most often with...the further intensification of the arms race. While declaring human rights to be the "core" of the U.S. foreign policy, the Reagan administration has made the reinforcement of America's military might its paramount task. People across the ocean consider military might to be the "main guarantee against the expansion of totalitarian aggression." Yet at the same time they use it as a means of pressuring those countries and people which reject the American "concept of human rights" and the American way of life.

At the conference, the socialist countries submitted over two dozen quite specific and detailed proposals. They urged governments to adopt effective measures both to eliminate shameful phenomena incompatible with human rights and dignity such as unemployment, homelessness, and a life of semistarvation, and measures to eradicate racism in all its forms and manifestations, and eliminate discrimination against women. At the same time the socialist countries appealed to all conference participants to adhere to international human rights pacts, conventions eliminating all forms of racial discrimination and discrimination against women, the convention aimed at preventing the crime of genocide, and other important international legal documents forming the basis of international cooperation in the human rights sphere.

The Soviet and other socialist states' delegation proposed that the conference participants adopt a detailed final document providing for all these measures. However, all these proposals ran into the West's stubborn refusal to examine them attentively or seriously. Unfortunately, our other efforts aimed at formulating a more modest document did not receive the necessary response from our Western colleagues either.

Why was the conference unable to adopt a final document? It was not just a generation of different approaches to the same concepts resulting from the fact that the countries represented at the conference belong to different socioeconomic systems, or of specific features in their historic development. The main reason lies elsewhere. The Western countries' delegations understood very well that the final document could not ignore the flagrant and massive human rights violations occurring in Western countries.

They include first of all the unemployment affecting many millions of people which has become a veritable scourge of working people in the West. There are now over 30 million unemployed in the capitalist countries, including 8 million in the United States.

They include an orgy of racism and racial discrimination. At the very time the conference was being held, the newspapers were reporting that the police were using helicopters to bomb a black district in Philadelphia.

They include discrimination against women both in everyday life and in law. U.S. legislation contains several hundred provisions placing women in an inferior position to men. An amendment to the U.S. Constitution aimed at giving women equal rights with men was rejected by the states' legislative assemblies and the U.S. Congress in 1982.

They include widespread anti-Semitism. Over 1,000 instances of vandalism, desecration of monuments, and other incidents related to anti-Semitism are recorded in the United States each year.

They include the policy of genocide toward the Indians, the indigenous population of the United States.

Had the Ottawa conference adopted some form of final document it would naturally have reflected all or at least some of those human rights violations which occur in Western countries, and which their representatives would have been forced to acknowledge, whether they wanted to or not. That is why the West had no interest in drafting a final document.

Even so, those who are tempted to believe that the conference failed are probably wrong. Indeed, I should like to indicate a number of positive features. First, the very fact that representatives of the 35 countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act could meet and discuss the human rights situation is good in itself. Second, the discussion at the conference and the recommendations made, albeit rejected by the Western delegations, cannot fail to make a mark. They have drawn the world public's attention to the real, flagrant, and massive violation of human rights in a number of Western countries and raised the question of the need to take measures to eradicate them. Finally, the conference showed that the dialogue which began 10 years ago in Helsinki, not always an easy dialogue, goes on.

The Soviet Union believes that human rights are a significant element of interstate relations. While observing the other principles of interstate relations enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, cooperation in the human rights sphere can and must be developed. The experience, both positive and negative, gained at the Ottawa conference provides food for thought. I would like to hope that the conclusions drawn by the participant states on the basis of that experience will promote the development of cooperation in this sphere.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA COMMENT ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY

PM251342 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Sergey Losev "International Review": "Europe at the Crossroads"]

[Text] The jubilee meeting of foreign ministers of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada, scheduled for the end of July in Helsinki, is visible evidence of the viability of the decisions of the CSCE which 10 years ago laid the foundations for detente which proved advantageous and beneficial for all. Now, when the threat of war is so close that its searing heat can be felt, mankind will not allow the Helsinki Accords to be turned into a historical document.

The Helsinki principles: the sovereign equality of states; nonuse of force or threat of the use of force; inviolability of borders; territorial integrity of states; peaceful settlement of disputes; noninterference in each others' internal affairs; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; equality and the right of peoples to decide their own fate; cooperation between states; and the conscientious implementation of commitments under internation law, proclaimed in the conference's Final Act, are required to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust.

The conference's Final Act, a logical sequence to Yalta and Potsdam, is not just a collective summing up of the political results of Worls War II; it also corroborates the perniciousness and fruitlessness of the imperialist from-a-position-of-strength policy.

The international situation would, obviously, be quite different now, had all the conference participants strictly abided by Helsinki's fundamental principles. However, the U.S. ruling circles have chosen the path of confrontation with the socialist community states and have embarked on a course toward achieving military superiority and toward interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples.

Instead of trying to find mutually acceptable solutions and measures aimed at complementing political detente with military detente, imperialism is hysterically trying to disrupt the existing military-political equilibrium. To this end, the NATO countries' military spending has been boosted from $174.3 billion in 1975 to $416 billion in 1985.

In June 1981, U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger declared that the U.S. military doctrine for the eighties would be based on the strategy of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the USSR. This strategy, according to his words, aims at achieving "total and unquestionable U.S. military superiority," and "the restoration of America's leading role in the world," and seeks to "actively countervail the USSR in all parts of the world." This is how the Pentagon chief interpreted Presidential Directive No 59, in which the U.S. Administration defined as its objective the destruction of socialism as a sociopolitical system.

Washington is undermining the economic, political, legal, moral, and psychological foundations of cooperation between European states. Discrimination in trade and all kinds of economic "sanctions" and restrictions are aimed at depriving the Soviet Union of the opportunity to avail itself of the achievements of international science and technology and, at the same time, at undermining the positions of the U.S. monopolies' West European rivals. Pursuing narrow political interests, the United States opposes the establishment of direct economic relations between the CEMA and the EEC.

Rejecting Washington's interventionist policy with regard to developing countries, the USSR has proposed that all permanent members of the UN Security Council undertake to strictly observe the principle of noninterference and nonuse of force of threat of the use of force with regard to Asian, African, and Latin American countries, and pledge not to involve them in military blocs. After all, only this approach can contribute to the elimination of seats of tension and to a peaceful settlement of conflicts.

Yet what can the U.S. Administration cite to match our country's constructive proposal to establish the lowest possible level of medium-range missiles in Europe, a proposal in which the Soviet Union would have not one iota more than the French and the British have both as regards the number of missiles themselves and the number of warheads?) They can cite absolutely nothing!

As is known, the Pentagon and the State Department have responded to the USSR's unilaterally declared moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspension of other retaliatory measures in Europe until next November with intensified pressure on Belgium and the Netherlands to extort from them their consent to the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles.

Is it surprising that among the United States' partners the fear is growing that after the siting of the Pershing II and cruise missiles, U.S. strategists will then accord priority to trying to limit a nuclear clash with the Soviet Union to the European theater of war, and moreover in situations that do not even directly involve the national interests of the European NATO member-states themselves?

Nothing has contributed to the spread of these feelings of alarm on the continent more than the announcement of Reagan's "star wars" program aimed at the implementation of unrealizable plans for gaining decisive military superiority over the USSR, in this case through the militarization of space. All West European countries, with the exception of the FRG, believe that the deployment by the United States of a large-scale ABM defense including space-based elements would undermine strategic stability, impair their security, jeopardize current arms limitation agreements, and spur on the strategic offensive arms race. As (J. Mendelson), former member of the U.S. delegation to the Salt II negotiations, noted in the NEW STATESMAN recently, the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) has created more tension within NATO than any other of the current U.S. Administration's decision.

U.S. Vice Pesident G. Bush's attempts during his recent tour to compel the allies to back the SDI program have failed. Plans to win the allies' support for the "star wars" program at the June NATO council session in Portugal have also collapsed. France, for instance, officially refused to take part in scientific research within the framework of the SDI and pointed out that one of the aims of the U.S. program was to ensure the transfer across the ocean of scientific cadres and technical know-how and provide for the preferential development in the United States of at least six advanced fields of scientific and technical progress. The view that the SDI program may devalue the British nuclear potential and undermine Great Britain's role as a great power has been expressed in British Government circles.

Even the most orthodox of Atlanticists in West Europe suspect that the creation of a large-scale ABM defense system including space-based elements to protect the United States against strategic missiles would inevitably lower the threshold of the utilization of nonstrategic nuclear facilities; that is, medium-range missiles and battlefield nuclear weapons. It does no harm to recall in this context the reamrk of B. Scowcroft, former U.S. presidential national security adviser, that the implementation of the "star wars" project itself will "encourage" a first strike.

The U.S. theory of "limited nuclear war" and the Reagan administration's refusal to pledge nonfirst use of nuclear weapons only serve to reinforce existing misgivings.

West European politicians, in particular in Bonn, who take comfort in the illusion that "star wars" presents a threat only to socialist countries are deeply mistaken.

The path to stability in Europe does not lead via a further buildup of nuclear arms or the extension of the arms race to space, but via arms limitation and reduction based on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security and via the ultimate complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe as proposed by the Soviet Union.

TASS INTERVIEWS HISTORIAN ON CULTURAL COOPERATION

LD241123 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- "Cooperation in the field of culture, information exchanges, contacts between people and education, that is the so-called third basket, is one of the more complex areas of implementing the accords of the Helsinki conference," Professor Yuriy Kashlev, who holds a doctorate in history, said in a TASS interview ten years after the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which he has attended.

Some Western figures, he said, have looked at the "third basket" as offering an opportunity to open the floodgates to a "free flow of information and ideas" preaching militarism, revanchism and interference in the internal affairs of states into socialist countries.

Special zeal in eroding detente has been shown by Washington. From 1980 it has substantially curtailed contacts with the USSR in the field of science and culture. These days, shortly before the upcoming anniversary meeting in Helsinki, the United States and its NATO partners are again busy preparing a major provocation against the Soviet Union. They have organized a "freedom cruise" in the Baltic Sea, involving die-hard anti-Sovieteers from among Baltic emigres, to underline their demonstrative refusal to recognize the fact that the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are part of the Soviet Union.

Information exchanges between socialist and Western countries remain obviously lop-sided. Professor Kashlev went on to say. The Soviet Union publishes three to four times more books by Western writers and shows twice or thrice as many Western programs on television than the number of Soviet books published and the number of Soviet TV shows broadcast in the West. At a two-week international film festival in Moscow recently alone more Western movies were screened than Soviet pictures shown in the West for many years.

"The West has also failed to honor its commitment to publish the text of the Final Act widely," Professor Kashlev said. "Whenever the text has been published in the West, the print runs have been insignificant, just 20,000 to 30,000 copies."

The "psychological war" declared by the United States and a number of other NATO countries on socialist states and involving the use of radio, television, fiction and the cinema is gaining in scope. The subversive radio broadcasting operations lately have been supplemented with televised subversion via Western communications satellites, which contradicts the Helsinki spirit.

"But efforts to carry out the cultural and huanitarian accords reached in Helsinki have still led to growing contacts in these fields," Professor Kashlev said. "And the vast majority of Europeans appreciate this greatly. However, the potentialities built into the Helsinki Act are yet far from exhausted."

KORNILOV ASSAILS U.S. VIEW OF YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD251221 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 25 Jul 85

["Enemies of the Festival; The State Department is Sending Dispatches..." -- TASS headline; all punctuation as received]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul TASS -- Political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Five various colored petals, symbolizing the five continents of the world, have bloomed on Moscow's squares and streets. The capital's airports are full to the brim; airliners are bringing guests from all over the planet. "We are ready for the meeting of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students," millions of young boys and girls are reporting.

The U.S. State Department has also prepared for this event, but in a particular, Washington-style manner. A special State Department team, made up of the most experienced "Sovietologists" and "Kremlinologists," have for several months been laboring by the sweat of their brow on the historical background of the festivals. They have been feverishly compiling information on the composition of their participants. They have studied announcements on the program of the Moscow meeting.

And here before us is the fruit of the U.S. foreign policy department's labors, urgently circulated to U.S. embassies for "orientation and guidance," delivered to headquarters of bourgeois political parties of various countries, to many foreign public organizations, and to editorial offices of papers and journals. Almost 30 pages of small print -- what then is the State Department directing its clients and words at?

The principal discovery made by the "analysts" in Washington is as follows: Although the aims of the festival have been "painstakingly disguised," the State Department has clearly established that this forum, in which, as we know, over 20,000 people from 150 countries will take part, is nothing other than a "tool in the hands of Moscow." "The Kremlin," they declare, "regards the festival as an important element in its overall campaign to influence the world's young people and students against the defense of the West and Western foreign policy." Furthermore, if the "analysts" in Washington are to be believed, "Moscow regards all youth and student movements and all scientific, religious, humanitarian, and other similar associations, in general, as an important element in the struggle for peace, in the anti-imperialist struggle." In other words, no matter in what parts of the world young people demonstrate in defense of peace, this is nothing other than "the intrigues of Moscow." Wherever scientists have raised their voices in protest against the nuclear threat, this is "the hand of the Communists" at work. Wherever clergymen have made statements contrary to the policies of U.S. imperialist circles, these statements are of course "inspired by the Kremlin"....

The fabrication about the "omnipresent hand of Moscow" is, of course, nothing new. But today this U.S. department and people like them are using this fabrication for a new purpose: to slander the very motto of the festival -- "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship." We know, they say, what the struggle against imperialism and for peace at youth festivals is aimed at; we remember this from as far back as the time of the youth forum in Havana: "At the close of this forum its participants adopted a final document which overtly reflected the Soviet foreign-policy positions." What, one wonders, is the essence of these positions which aroused such displeasure and annoyance in the U.S. State Department?

We quote: "In the document concerned, the youth of all countries called for the stepping-up of the struggle for peace, detente, and international cooperation, for the halting of the arms race and imperialist wars, and for universal and complete disarmament. It also contained a protest against the production of new destructive forms of weapons of the neutron-bomb type and an appeal for the continuation of the struggle against colonialism, racism, and fascism." There we are. It turns out that if the young men and women of various countries come out in favor of peace and against the arms race, they are virtually "agents of Moscow." But if the participants in the festival had called for the neutron bomb, the State Department would, therefore, have deigned to number them among the "representatives of the free world"....

Obviously, realizing that their anti-festival instructions clearly do not make sense, the authors of this opus break into verbose argument on the forthcoming program of the Moscow Forum. They are particularly concerned over the fact that "antiwar demonstrations, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, and the holding of an international tribunal under the slogan 'Youth Accuses Imperialism'" are planned within the framework of the program. The "logic" is always the same -- we know, they say, what kind of demonstrations these are, and what kind of "tribunal" -- a tribunal was also held in Havana, at the sessions of which witnesses accused imperialism, and in Moscow it will be even worse: "It will be the military-industrial complex that will be on trial." The placing of the term "military-industrial complex" in quotation marks is, of course, not accidental: Who, they say, does not know that this "complex" is the invention and subject of "particular attacks by the Communists?" By all accounts it never occurred to the wise men of the State Department that the term "military-industrial complex" was not born in Moscow at all, but in Washington, and it was first put into political circulation by no other than the U.S. President D. Eisenhower. It was he, and not Moscow at all, who first warned that if the U.S. Government organs were not on their guard, the power of the complex could grow to disastrous proportions....

Of course, the brainwashing specialists from the U.S. State Department would not be doing their job if they did not try to intimidate the gullible with stories about the dangers lying in wait for them at the festival in Moscow. And they are resorting to intimidation. They are putting out scare stories about the possibility of "falling under political control," about guests "not being given the opportunity to speak their minds," about them, supposedly, "not seeing the text" of documents for which they will vote. Facts, arguments? There are none, of course. The compilers of the State Department document do not need such things. Their job is not to deal in facts but to release a poisonous fog in an attempt to spoil the festive atmosphere....

The lie that "mainly pro-Marxists" are allegedly taking part in the Moscow Forum is also in line with the aim of reducing the significance of the world youth meeting. You read this nonsense and you ask yourself: If this is so, why did Washington hurl millions of dollars away on the organization of the provocative "counterfestival" in Jamaica, which the State Department opus proclaims "an important independent undertaking?" And why should you, sirs, now beat all the propaganda drums with such frenzy? But the questions are superfluous. The State Department work again confirms that Washington knows well that the Moscow festival is a broadly representative and authoritative forum which reflects the aspirations and yearnings of millions of young boys and girls on all continents. That is why Washington is worried about what the festival participants will say about very important questions of war and peace. That is why the State Department is sending its provocative and instigatory statements around the whole world....

It seems that Jean-Jacques Rousseau once said: "To lie to oneself for one's own benefit is falsification; to lie for someone else's benefit is forgery; to lie in order to inflict harm is slander, which is the worst form of lying." The U.S. State Department is resorting to the worst form of lying: It is lying in order to inflict harm -- to inflict harm on friendship between young people from various countries and on the cause of peace.

TASS NOTES U.S., UK OPPOSITION TO UN SANCTIONS

LD260417 Moscow TASS in English 0406 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The U.N. Security Council has analyzed at its emergency session the situation in South Africa where the racist authorities have unleashed massive repressions against participants in actions for the elimination of the apartheid system. Most speakers, including a representative of Mali who spoke on behalf of a group of African countries demanded the imposing of obligatory sanctions upon South Africa which are envisaged by the U.N. Charter. Only the U.S. and British delegations opposed the taking of effective measures which would force Pretoria to change its man-hating policy. The Security Council broke off the session for holding consultations.

Claims U.S. Encourages Repression

LD260843 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

Washington actually encourages the stepping up by South African racists of repressions against the African population of the country. Speaking before journalists, U.S. Vice-President George Bush reaffirmed that the present administration was not going to give up the policy of "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria regime. Bush hypocritically stated that the apartheid policy was repulsive, and still he asserted that the U.S. cooperation with Pretoria had already brought some "changes" for the better in South Africa. This statement sounded especially sacrilegious in the light of the state of emergency imposed recently on South Africa and the repressions unleashed by racists against participants in the movement against the apartheid system that has swept the whole country.

Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House, has said that the administration is not revaluing its policy with regard to South Africa. At the same time, a spokesman of the Department of State delivered a stinging attack on the decision of France to recall its ambassador from Pretoria and to prohibit French companies from making new investments in South Africa.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. 'CRUSADE AGAINST TERRORISM'

LD252125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1640 GMT 25 Jul 85

[From the 'International Diary' program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] Reports from Washington show that official circles in the American capital are continuing to step up the campaign against several independent countries whom they accuse of terrorism and are threatening them with the use of armed force. Here is Aleksandr Druzhinin, political observer of all-union radio and central television, with a commentary on these reports:

Our attention is drawn to the scale of this provocative campaign.

All of Washington's big propaganda guns have been brought into play to make it look as if some countries are spreading terrorism and practically threatening the vital interests and security of the United States. The tone of this uproar is being set in the White House, where they talk openly about Washington's intention to use armed force against terrorists. Nor are they silent in the State Department: Secretary of State Shultz stated in front of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives that the administration is willing to take steps, which will have considerable repercussions, against countries accused by it of international terrorism.

Whom are the Washington politicians threatening with this sabre-rattling? The list of countries includes Cuba, Democratic Yemen, the DPRK, Syria, and Lebanon. But first place is held by Nicaragua, a country which is being groundlessly accused of training Salvadoran patriots, though it is well known that the CIA is arming and training counterrevolutionary mercenaries on Salvadoran territory and then sending them across the Nicaraguan border. Nicaragua's Sandinist Government is being accused of terrorist attacks on American citizens, although the whole world knows about the sabotage, subversive activities, and brutal mass murders which the U.S. secret services are organizing on Nicaraguan territory.

Washington is using the same slanderous methods in the Near East by continuing to infiltrate the Beirut hijacking of an American aircraft, which ended long ago, and slapping the label of breeding-ground of international terrorism on some states in that region.

Why does the Washington administration need this crusade against terrorism? It is not difficult to answer this question. Under cover of talk about combatting terrorists, the United States is planning direct armed intervention in the affairs of countries which refuse to submit to American diktat. And even the American press cannot fail to admit this. THE NEW YORK TIMES, for example, has reported that Washington is examining plans for armed attacks on Nicaragua. At the same time, the Pentagon has already selected a whole series of targets in the Near East, where punitive operations could be carried out.

What Washington is striving for, is to assign to itself the right to foist its own ways on other countries by armed force and to strangle with impunity the national liberation movement throughout the world. These ambitions are not new -- as far back as January, 1981, having hardly taken office, the head of the present U.S. Administration threatened that rapid and effective measures would be taken to force other countries to behave as the United States considers necessary. The attack on Grenada and armed provocation against Nicaragua have clearly shown that the threats issued by the Washington politicians were not empty words.

For this reason, the turbid wave of propaganda being created in Washington just now around the so-called struggle against international terrorism, is particularly alarming. One is inevitably led to the thought that the United States is standing on the threshold of new and dangerous military adventures threatening the peace and the peoples' security.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS NEW BOOK ON CIA

PM251557 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Review by Candidate of Military Sciences Major General, Reserve, L. Korzun under the rubric "Notes About Books": "Tool of Espionage and Terrorism"]

[Text] Historical experience has confirmed very convincingly the profound correctness of Lenin's words that "the bourgeoisie is prepared to commit all excesses, atrocities, and crimes to defend moribund capitalist slavery."

This can now be seen most clearly in the example of the policy of American imperialism, which is seeking to secure by any means the establishment of its supremacy, the liquidation of real socialism, and the suppression of the national liberation movement of the peoples which have cast off the yoke of colonial imperialist slavery or are continuing the struggle for deliverance from it. Naturally, such a fundamentally criminal policy requires the appropriate forces and means to implement it.

In the extensive armory of criminal tools of American imperialism's criminal policy a special place belongs to the CIA, one of the chief and most odious elements of the so-called U.S. "intelligence community."

Many books, articles, and other materials about the CIA have been written and published abroad and in this country. But it has to its score such a huge number of very diverse dirty deeds, and this organization so resembles a giant iceberg, the bulk of which is hidden deep away from human eyes, that the subject is essentially inexhaustible. You become convinced of this once again on familiarizing yourself with the contents of the book "The CIA: Espionage, Terrorism, Sinister Plans," recently published by the Political Literature Publishing House (A. Aseyevskiy: "Tsru: Shpionazh, Terrorizm, Zloveshciye Plany." Political Literature Publishing House, 1984, 272 pages, price 80 Kopeks).

The author has dedicated his work to "all who fought with weapon in hand during the Great Patriotic War years against fascism and all who in our days are struggling for peace and against imperialist reaction..." And this is quite natural, for the book's leitmotiv is a call for vigilance. It describes the various forms of the organization and implementation of international terrorism, reactionary coups, large-scale developments in chemical and bacteriological weapons, criminal experiments with them on people, assassinations of politicians and statesmen, numerous bandit operations, and many other actions by various special services of American imperialism, and the CIA above all.

It is impossible to disagree with the author that "the chief sector of CIA work in the overall system of the U.S. ruling circles' aggressive actions is undoubtedly global espionage and the organization of international terrorism..." At the same time, the book quite rightly links the activities of the CIA and other American special services abroad, on all continents and in all parts of the world, with their activities within their own country, against their own people: "The entire thousands-strong apparatus of the U.S. secret services is aimed at extending political investigation to all Americans and total espionage to the whole world. And all this in the name of the omnipotence of the military-industrial complex and a handful of top politicians defending the positions of monopoly capital." These two main directions in the activities of the CIA and other American special services are, figuratively speaking, two sides of the same coin.

The chapter aptly and graphically entitled "Bloody Traces" enumerates certain CIA special operations. Every "special operation" involves a killing, a conspiracy, or a military fascist coup. Bloody traces indeed. Although A. Aseyevskiy has included far from all the CIA's actions in the list, it is very extensive. And there is no end to it.

At the same time, the book under review shows well that wherever the necessary vigilance was shown and proper security measures were taken, the CIA's criminal actions were thwarted. This can be seen particularly clearly in the example of the repeated failures of acts of sabotage and terrorism organized by the CIA against revolutionary Cuba.

Our press has repeatedly exposed bourgeois propaganda's false myth that the CIA has become a kind of "invisible government" acting at its own discretion, independently of the U.S. President and his administration and independently of the American Congress. And the book under review cites convincing facts attesting that U.S. presidents have not only known about plans for acts of sabotage against a particular country, but have also to a certain extent initiated them. As A. Aseyevskiy writes, CIA Cirector Allen Dulles personally kept a watchful eye on all the operations being drawn up. "Of course," A. Dulles said, "I obey the President, and he is my boss..." The American No. 1 spy, a double-dyed reactionary and archadventurer, did not tell the whole truth. The U.S. President was his boss because the former was a stooge of the military-industrial complex.

It is an important merit of the book under review that its author shows in detail, essentially for the first time and with extensive new material, the CIA's involvement in such monstrous crimes against mankind as preparing for chemical, bacteriological, and psychochemical war. Here, too, the range of criminal actions is extremely wide: from mind manipulation and "brainwashing" to the development of bacteriological and chemical weapons -- "silent death." It is impossible to read without shuddering and loathing of the monstrous "experiments" on living people conducted at the CIA. They rank with the crimes that the white-coated Hitlerite and Japanese sadists perpetrated during World War II. Some 5,000 civilians and military were subjected to the effects of the drug LSD, and experiments with the preparation B were conducted on 3,000 servicemen. Many of those experimented on died, still more were left as invalids for the rest of their life, while the others contracted various serious diseases. In their fanaticism and perfidy the scientists and doctors who had sold themselves to the CIA went so far as to conduct criminal experiments even on their own colleagues. The history of CIA staffer Frank Olsen, who went mad and committed suicide, received wide publicity only many years later. How many similar secrets are hidden deep within the CIA. Vast regions, as in Amazonia, or even entire countries -- Vietnam, Nicaragua, and others -- have become proving grounds for "silent death."

Therefore the conclusion drawn in the book is quite valid: "The most cruel and inhuman, the most barbarous and antihumane weapons, the wildest weapons in conception and operation -- everything is used, everything is tested, and the very 'best' is adopted by the U.S. special services for the struggle against Reds, leftists, communism, and all progressive forces."

The book "The CIA: Espionage, Terrorism, Sinister Plans" calls for vigilance and a dogged struggle against the imperialist policy of blackmail and brigandage.

TASS REPORTS HOUSE NUCLEAR ARMS MORATORIUM BILL

LD260621 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatiev reports:

A group of prominent political and public figures of the U.S. have announced the beginning of another campaign of American public in support for the proposal on the nuclear arms freeze.

Speaking at a press conference held here, Congressman Edward Markey (Democrat) said that a draft law on introducing a moratorium on the nuclear arms race had been submitted for the consideration of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. Specifically, the draft law urges the President to immediately start talks with the Soviet Union on working out a mutual and verifiable treaty on the banning of the tests, production and deployment of nuclear armaments. It also provides for the introduction of a moratorium by stages first on the tests and deployment of strategic weapon systems and space weapons, and then on all other types of nuclear weapons. It is suggested that the moratorium remain in force till the signing of a nuclear arms freeze treaty.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS VIEWED

LD251522 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] In the United States negotiators from the two Houses of Congress have reached an accord to permit the manufacture of the most advanced chemical weapons. Here is a comment on this Washington report. It is by our observer, Viktor Olin.

At the end of May appropriations for the production of chemical weapons were approved by the Senate. Then the House of Representatives, under pressure from the administration, voted $125 million for this purpose in the 1986 fiscal year, which begins on 1st October. The only obstacle to the inclusion of these appropriations in the draft budget was the requirement stipulated by the House that the administration secure consnet of Washington's West European allies to the deployment of the new chemical weapons on their territory. Now this requirement has been dropped. All that is required is consultation with the allies, whose opinion will not be binding in the United States. In other words, here we have yet another example of the supposedly equitable cooperation between the United States and its West European NATO partners. It has been practically predetermined that they will accommodate the new American chemical arms depots whether they like it or not and Washington is making no secret of the fact that Western Europe is seen as the main theater of chemical warfare.

To allay the mounting alarm of the West Europeans over this chemical menace they are being told that the new weapons are quite safe because they consist of two segregated components, each of which is, separately, harmless. It is also being argued that these binary weapons are needed to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on a total chemical weapons ban. Reality, however, refutes these false arguments. Mountains of weapons aren't built up just to prohibit them. On the contrary, the program for radically modernizing and building up America's chemical weapons arsenals is designed to keep them intact even should a chemical weapons ban be agreed upon. And that means the threat of chemical annihilation will always loom over Europe and the rest of the world.

American strategists base their plans on the assumption that binary shells can be kept unsupervised by storing their components separately, disguised as nonmilitary chemicals. In that case even the most thorough inspection procedures would fail to uncover them since these substances will not require the safety measures and equipment that verification relies upon. This intention of keeping American chemical arsenals intact is also evident from Washington's persistent efforts to assure immunity from verification for private plants, which produce the bulk of America's chemical shells. In this context it becomes obvious how interrelated are all the elements of the administration's policy on chemical weapons. Stockpiling is being logically integrated with efforts directed against banning such weapons.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES REPLACEMENT OF U.S. ENVOYS

OW250607 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 24 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] The United States is replacing its ambassadors in a number of countries, including those in Latin Amerca. For instance, new people will represent Washington in Chile, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Israel, and France. It would seem to be a common and routine matter.

The majority of diplomats prefer to remain silent while leaving their former posts. Galbraith, now the former ambassador to France, behaved otherwise. During a talk with a LE FIGARO reporter, it appears he truly cut loose. A banker and a friend of President Reagan, he gave vent to his pent-up feelings, particularly anticommunist feelings. By his harsh pronouncements on the political affairs of France, Galbraith aroused admiration, anger, and derision in Paris, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote. Admittedly, the newspaper did not point out that only the rightist press and reactionary politicians rejoiced over the interview. After all, the immoderate diplomat publicly stated that the French Communist Party is in some ways illegal and that Communists cannot be allowed to govern the state.

At one time, Secretary of State Shultz had advised Galbraith to hold his tongue. The former ambassador did not listen to his boss, and now, as the Paris LE MATIN writes, Galbraith has left a bomb with a lit fuse.

I have already said that the United States is now replacing its ambassadors in a number of countries. So, Galbraith in his interview urged Reagan to appoint only his own people to these posts, solely for political reasons. However, according to American data, this wish is already being unfailingly fulfilled by the administration. Forty-eight percent of the ambassadors have been appointed by Reagan proceeding solely on this principle.

TASS ON U.S. DEMANDS AT DEMOCRATIC UNION MEETING

LD260931 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports: The Reagan administration has demanded that the attendees at a conference of the leaders of the right-wing political parties making up the so-called International Democratic Union, which is continuing here, take an even more active part in Washington's "crusade" against communism. The demand was made in his speech at the meeting by Pentagon Chief Caspar Weinberger. Urging an all-out "psychological war" on the world of socialism, he made it clear that Washington was going to back up its claims to global "moral superiority" with a continued arms buildup. Weinberger said, in particular, that armed forces was needed to maintain democracy, especially in Central America.

TASS REPORTS U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

LD260735 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS -- The United States has conducted another underground test of a nuclear explosive device at a testing ground in the desert of Nevada. According to a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Energy, the yield of the explosion was from 20 to 150 kilotons. This is the ninth officially announced underground nuclear explosion in Nevada since the beginning of the current year.

PRC ENVOY RECEIVES CHINESE-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY

PM260946 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Contribution to the Development of Relations"]

[Text] A ceremony to present the four-volume great Chinese-Russian dictionary to the PRC ambassador to the USSR was held 25 July at the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute in Moscow.

Presenting the edition to Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the Soviet Union, institute director Academician Ye. M. Primakov noted that the publication of a dictionary of this size is a substantial scientific and cultural event. This is the largest Chinese-foreign language dictionary in the world. It is the result of many years of painstaking work by a large collective of Soviet Sinologists. Direct preparations for it began almost 30 years ago, and in practice work was being done even earlier, in the prewar years. The dictionary also reflects the work of Chinese scientists. Initially, the dictionary was compiled in contact with the linguistics institute in the PRC. We well remember and value this cooperation of ours, the academician said.

It is noteworthy and symbolic, he continued, that the dictionary's publication has coincided with the move toward the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations that has begun. Soviet scientists hope that Soviet-Chinese scientific contacts and ties will be developed in the context of the overall improvement in relations.

Expressing profound gratitude for the valuable gift, Li Zewang termed it a symbol of cultural exchange between the two countries' peoples. The dictionary, he said, will be a good aid in the cause of developing cultural and other ties between China and the Soviet Union. The ambassador also expressed great gratitude to Soviet scientists for their enormous work. He emphasized their great contribution to the development of Soviet-Chinese relations.

PRC RADIO TO RESUME RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE LESSONS

LD231141 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The English-language BEIJING REVIEW, published in Beijing, has announced that on 19 August Chinese radio will resume Russian language lesson programs. As an official representative of the Chinese authorities declared, this decision is explained by the fact that the Soviet Union is China's largest neighbor, and the Russian language is one of the official UN languages. The AP agency notes that Russian will be the fourth foreign language with lessons carried on Chinese radio. Since the beginning of the 1970's, lessons in English, Japanese and French have been broadcast. The REUTER agency recalls that Russian language lessons were also broadcast 20 years ago.

MOVIE ON MARSHAL ZHUKOV PRESENTED TO PRC

PM260935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presented as Gift"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul -- The Soviet documentary movie "Marshal Zhukov: Pages From a Biography" has been presented to the PRC here. The movie was presented by the USSR Embassy in the PRC to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory. Ding Qiao, PRC vice minister of culture, has expressed thanks for the presentation of the movie to China.

JAPANESE PAPER CITED ON U.S. MILITARY DEMANDS

LD260842 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 (TASS) -- The U.S. Department of State and the Defense Department have sent to Japan a secret memorandum which demands that it immediately takes measures aimed at increasing military expenditures and urgently purchase costly American armaments. This has been reported by the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN with reference to the government sources.

According to the newspaper, it was made clear to representatives of the Japanese Embassy in Washington summoned to the department of State and to the Pentagon that the measures to be taken by the Reagan administration for reducing the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan that reached 37 billion dollars last year would depend to a considerable extent on the meeting of these demands. According to the Japanese press, the U.S. pressure is used by the "hawks" in Tokyo for stepping up military preparations.

JAPANESE MILITARY BUDGET TO EXCEED 1% OF GNP

LD251635 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 (TASS) -- The Japanese Government intends to lift the existing restriction of the country's military budget to one per cent of the gross national product, the newspaper YOMIURI reports today. This decision will be announced officially in mid August at a meeting of the National Defence Council which is to endorse the new military program for 1986-1990, the newspaper stresses.

The decision of Japan's premier to lift the restriction of the military budget means the tendency of the present Tokyo leadership toward the further militarization of the country. The Nakasone cabinet is taking steps along the road of actual revision of the principles of the state policy, recorded in the post-war Constitution. This shows that certain forces in Japan ignoring the historic lessons of the Second World War are trying again to push the country to the dangerous road of militarism.

This is precisely how the course of the conservatives is assessed by broad circles of the Japanese public. Leaders of the Socialist Party made today a resolute protest to the government. They noted that the Socialist Party of Japan jointly with other opposition parties demands that the premier make official explanations in the parliament. Japanese communists, trade unions, public organizations of the country condemned the policy of the stepping up of military preparations.

NEW U.S. YOKOHAMA BASE FOR USE IN NUCLEAR WAR

PM250957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov "Pertinent Remarks": "According to the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] Tokyo -- The Pentagon's plan for 1986, the newspaper AKAHATA writes, provides for the creation of new facilities designed for use in a nuclear war.

In developing U.S. Far Eastern nuclear strategy in this sphere it is a question, in particular, of building an "operational control center for the U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet" in the Japanese city of Yokohama, which is situated in Kanagawa prefecture bordering on Tokyo.

A protest issued by a group of Communist Party of Japan deputies of the prefecture assembly states that the purpose of creating a new center at the existing American long-range communications base there is to achieve uninterrupted control of U.S. naval ships in the West Pacific with regard to a "postnuclear situation." In other words, it is proposed that a whole package of measures be implemented to enable normal conditions to be maintained during and after nuclear bomb blasts, both for the operation of the center's communication and control facilities and for the vital activity of its personnel and command.

Such plans, the communist deputies declared, can and must be regarded as direct preparation for a nuclear war to be waged on Japanese territory. In this connection they emphasized that such actions are a gross violation of the country's three nonnuclear principles, which are the peaceful foundations of Japan's Constitution.

It is reported that construction of the operational control center at Yokohama provides for the erection of several blocks for the command and operations service and the engineer construction service, an ammunitions depot, barracks, and other premises. The creation of special antenna structures occupies a special place in the project. Planning work has been going on for 6 months now, and construction itself will begin next January. Its total cost is 5.3 billion yen. AKAHATA points out that construction of the project is expected to last 3 years. The project's commissioning, the newspaper emphasizes, "will sharply increase the aggressive functions of the U.S. military base at Yokohama."

AGREEMENT REACHED ON NEW TRADE

LD251233 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 25 (TASS) -- The Soviet Union and Japan will sign before the end of this year a new five-year agreement on trade turnover and payments for 1986-1990, TASS has been told by the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR. Accord to this effort was reached at the Soviet-Japanese talks which ended today here.

During two days of exchanges of opinions, the sides reached accord on the text of a new agreement and letters of exchange on coastal trade, and also drew up lists of commodities for mutual supply. These documents were initialed.

ESCAPED AFGHAN PRISONER ON PAKISTANI ATROCITIES

LD252336 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1906 GMT 25 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The Soviet press has already reported the crime committed on Pakistani territory at one of the sabotage training centers of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, Badabera, near Peshawar. The rebels were holding there a group of Soviet and Afghan military personnel who were taken prisoner in the DRA and secretly transferred to Pakistan. The Soviet and Afghan soldiers attempted to escape. Not only gangs of Afghan bandits were brought in against them, but also regular Pakistani army units. All the Soviet soldiers died bravely on the battlefields. The Pakistani authorities tried to conceal the atrocity. They circulated an account alleging that a clash had occurred near Badabera between rival groups of Afghan dushmans. Even after our press published materials exposing the falsity of this claim, Pakistan's Foreign Ministry continued to assert that the reports were unproven and that there was not a single Soviet serviceman at Badabera.

However, witnesses to the crime have survived. One of the Afghan citizens who was thrown into the prison at Badabera managed to escape and reach Kabul. His name is Mohammad Shah. He is from Panjsher and was working as a driver at a transport enterprise. Mohammad had gone to Pakistan to visit relatives where he was seized by the counterrevolutionaries. When he refused to go over to their side, they threw him into the dungeons at Badabera. Let us listen to his story:

[Begin Shah video recording in Dari with superimposed Russian translation] A military guard kicked me into a cell. There was nothing in it except a bed. It was not even a cell, but rather a dark, deep pit. I spent three months there. They starved me. Every evening I would hear people screaming and groaning: I knew they were being tortured. Soon, the same thing happened to me. Regularly, mainly in the evening, I was taken to be interrogated and tortured. Our hangmen were being trained by Pakistani instructors. We were only allowed to wash once every six days, even though in Islam we are required to wash five times a day before each prayer. We had to work from morning until late at night. Once, when we were unloading timber from trucks, I saw the Soviet servicemen for the first time. They were unloading one of the trucks. On this job, they placed us in such a way that we could not talk to each other. Seven days after that, in the evening, our cell door suddenly opened. On the step we saw a Soviet soldier who said we could come out. We learned that the Soviet and Afghan soldiers had disarmed the guards and occupied the defence. They showed us where the bandits were, and said we must make for the mountains. On the way, we heard a big explosion. We later found out that the Soviet and Afghan soldiers had blown up an arms depot of the Jami'et gang. We managed to get to Afghanistan through Paktia. [end video recording]

So the Pakistani Government bears direct responsibility for the deaths of the Soviet servicemen. It is to be hoped that in Islamabad they will draw the proper conclusions concerning the consequences with which the complicity of the Pakistani authorities in their aggression against Democratic Afghanistan and in their actions against the Soviet Union is fraught.

INDIAN'S LETTER QUESTIONS REAGAN ANTITERRORISM

LD251911 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi July 25 TASS -- The Indian press ASIA INTERNATIONAL has published an open letter addressed to President Ronald Reagan.

The letter cites specific examples exposing the hypocrisy of the U.S. Administration, which by word of mouth declares for combating international terrorism, but pursues, in real fact, the policy of state terrorism against entire peoples.

We have noted with satisfaction, Mr President, that you have "vowed" to fight and exterminate international terrorism. As a citizen of a country, against whom a major terrorist campaign was planned and organized from your country, I do have the right to ask you to explain why the "principal" of the terrorist training school has not been arrested or charged for being a party to the crime? Mr Frank Campra, one of the leaders of such a centre, is to be considered an accomplice and that too confessed. He himself had admitted that he trained terrorists like Lal Singh and Ammand Singh.

Your spokesmen have been pleading that men like Mr Campra have to be left alone, since state laws in Alabama permit such activity. May I ask, Mr President, what sort of a country you head, where training in organized crime involves massacres, yet is considered a legitimate and bonafide profession? How does that "lacunae" go with your declared war against international terrorism? How could anyone take you seriously as a crusader against terrorism in view of the fact that you preside over a nation where, according to the American press, there are a hundred such "institutions" all over America?

Then the authors of the letter point out that the U.S. CIA indugles in terroristic activities. Yours is the only state in the world -- along, perhaps, with Israel -- which as an institution has known to plan and perpetrate political murders. Your intelligence services murdered Patrice Lumumba, Salvador Allende and made an attempt on the life of Fidel Castro.

Lastly, Mr President, how do you reconcile your claim of fight against terrorism with your major obsession -- developing weapons capable of destroying the whole world? Do you seriously think that killing of innocent passengers on an aircraft is more reprehensible than planning to exterminate the entire people through biological, chemical and space weapons.

You talk against a relatively small group of terrorists, yet you advocate a policy aimed at terrorizing the entire world. You try to "teach a lesson" to Lebanon. But you provide every possible assistance to Israel so that it could continue to terroize the entire Arab world. The same is true of your support to the hated racist regime in South Africa. What a way to fight terrorism, the authors of the open letter point out in conclusion.

INDIAN PARLIAMENT ON TERRORIST TRAINING IN U.S.

LD251736 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi July 25 TASS -- The fact that the U.S. Administration openly connives at the activities of the Punjab terrorists, who found safe haven on U.S. territory and undergo there training in methods of sabotage at special schools, is a source of indignation for members of the lower chamber of India's Parliament.

The participants in the debate, which started in Parliament in connection with an intensification of the activities of the USA of terrorist groupings, demanded that the White House immediately take legislative measure to put an end to the activities in the USA of numerous sabotage training centres, specialising in the training of the enemies of independent India. V Modi, MP from ruling INC(I) party, has condmned the CIA's sordid role in the training of mercenaries, who have become obedient tools of the U.S. policy of state terrorism.

The hostile activities against India, which have been noticeably stepped up after Rajiv Gandhi was elected prime minister of the country, are aimed at blocking the independent path of the republic's development, he pointed out.

Zeinal Bashar [TASS spelling], deputy from the INC(I), stressed that governments and states, whose policy does not fit Washington's global strategy, become targets of hostile activities of the USA. The CIA's behind-the-scene activities, the MP pointed out, have repeatedly resulted in the overthrow of legitimate governments in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America pursuing a progressive independent policy on the international arena.

TASS ON PHILIPPINE'S 'OUTRAGE' OVER U.S. ACTIONS

LD241617 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Manila July 24 TASS -- The news about current hearings in American Congress, where U.S. law-makers are making "recommendations" to the Philippine Government on how it ought to settle the country's domestic problems, has provoked public outrage in the Philippines. When the leadership of the ruling political coalition, the New Society Movement, was having a meeting chaired by President Ferdinand Marcos, calls were made for revising the treaties and agreements with the United States in protest against such interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines. Cabinet members had especially sharp criticisms for the 1947 agreement on U.S. military bases in the Philippines. It is using that agreement that Washington has been able to enmesh the Philippine archipelago in a web of its bases, two of which, those at Clark Field and the Subic Bay, are among the Pentagon's major overseas facilities and have nuclear arms stockpiles.

The abrogation of this agreement is also urged in a resolution which was recently tabled at the Philippines' National Assembly and has won the support of many MP's.

Leonardo Perez, a government member in the rank of minister for political affairs, said, speaking at the meeting of the ruling coalition's leadership, that the ongoing erosion of the "special relationship" of Manila and Washington reflected the Filipinos' desire to pursue a policy independent of White House dictates both at home and abroad.

ANTHOLOGY OF LE DUAN VISIT DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

PM241548 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Collection of Documents"]

[Text] A collection of documents and materials on the 26 June-1 July visit to the USSR by the SRV party and government delegation headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has been published.

The collection features speeches by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and Le Duan, the Soviet-Vietnamese declaration, and other materials.

The collection is published by Political Literature Publishing House.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET WARSAW COUNTERPARTS

PM251512 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the Polish national day, the 41st anniversary of Poland's rebirth which falls on 22 July, V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow gorispolkom, have sent the following congratulatory cable to Comrade Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR committee, and Comrade Mieczyslaw Debicki, the mayor of Warsaw:

On behalf of the Moscow CPSU gorkom, the Moscow gorispolkom, and all Muscovites we send fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the Polish national day, the 41st anniversary of Poland's rebirth, to you, the Warsaw PZPR Committee, the Warsaw People's Council, and the Polish capital's working people.

We note with satisfaction that Soviet-Polish relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, shared vital interests and political aims, and respect for each other's sovereignty, having stood all the tests of time, are successfully developing in the interests of the further strengthening of the unity between the PZPR and the CPSU and the friendship between the Soviet and the Polish peoples.

Moscow and Warsaw party and social organizations and labor collectives, which for many years have been engaged in fruitful cooperation promoting the implementation of tasks facing us in the cause of communist and socialist building, have made an important contribution to the development of the multifaceted relations between our parties, countries, and peoples.

Celebrating the anniversary of Poland's rebirth with you, we wish you, the Warsaw PZPR Committee, the People's Council, and the Polish capital's communists and working people success in resolving current tasks, strengthening socialism on Polish soil, and waging the struggle for peace and international security.

TASS CITES POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI ON HELSINKI PROCESS

LD251703 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki July 25 TASS -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski pointed to the importance of continuing the process, which was started by the all-European Helsinki Conference. Answering questions of the Newspaper "HELSINGING SANOMAT", he stressed that despite the difficulties, the process of detente, which was started at Helsinki, has had a salutary effect on the situation in Europe and is of vital significance even in the time of a deterioration of international relations. The best proof of that is the spread of the dialogue to the military field within the framework of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Stefan Olszowski stressed that there are opportunities for an improvement of relations: Soviet-American talks are continuing in Geneva, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, is to meet with U.S. President Reagan in November.

The consistent implementation of the principles contained in the Final Act of the all-European Helsinki meeting and the programme contained in it point the best way towards security and cooperation on the continent, the minister said.

PRAVDA REPORTS RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM261011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Plenums Held"]

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Jul -- AGERPRES news agency reports that an RCP Central Committee plenum has been held. It discussed the progress in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress decisions by the party organs and organizations, communists, and all working people and the results of the country's development since the ninth RCP Congress, whose 20th anniversary is now being celebrated.

The plenum was addressed by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP.

BULGARIAN NAVAL DETACHMENT TO VISIT SEVASTOPOL

LD240340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] On the visit of Bulgarian warships to the Soviet Union: In conformity with an accord, a detachment of ships of the Navy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, under the flag of Admiral Yanakiev, commander of the Navy, will arrive on 26 July in Sevastopol on a 4-day official friendly visit.

The Bulgarian sailors will take part in celebrating USSR Navy Days.

BRIEFS

Romanian Delegation -- A delegation of Romanian party functionaries headed by Gheorghe Grigore, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Neamt County Committee, which is currently in the Soviet Union, has made a 2-day visit to the Azerbaijan SSR. The guests visited oil and gas extraction administrations and factories and acquainted themselves with sites of interest in Baku and Sumgait. On 22 July, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department received the visiting guests. The delegation has returned to Moscow. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 24 Jul 85 GF]

GROMYKO MEETS WITH FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD251521 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko received in the Kremlin today a delegation from the Association of German Trade Unions (the Federal Republic of Germany), headed by its chairman Ernst Breit, in the USSR at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

The conversation dwelt on some issues related to the present-day world situation, as well as the development of relations between the USSR and the FRG.

The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko stressed, has pursued and will pursue an active and constructive foreign policy in the name of strengthening peace and international security. Precisely such is the aim of the package of Soviet peace initiatives, the implementation of which would make it possible to lessen the war menace, stop the arms race on earth and prevent its spreading into outer space.

The USSR favours the revival of international detente. "But this does not mean a simple return to what was achieved in the seventies," notes General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. "It is necessary to strive for much more. Detente, from our viewpoint, is not the ultimate aim of politics. It is a necessary, but only a transitional phase from the world, stuffed with weapons, to a reliable and comprehensive system of international security." Public organizations of working people, including the largest of them -- trade unions -- are assigned a prominent role in the struggle for disarmament and social progress.

Ernst Breit said that West German trade unions are convinced opponents of the arms race which heightens the war menace and results in the elimination of social rights and gains of the working people. He opposed the transformation of outer space into an arena of confrontation, and confirmed the interest of West German trade unions in improving relations between East and West.

Andrey Gromyko and Ernst Breit expressed concern over the growing tension in different parts of the world, including the Middle East and Central America. The inhuman apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa was strongly denounced now that a new wave of repressions was launched against the native population of that country.

The fundamental significance of the Moscow treaty of August 12, 1970, was emphasized during the talk. The 15th anniversary of the treaty will soon be marked in both countries. The treaty which enshrined the important principles of inviolability of the European frontiers and renunciation of the use of force, now, too, reliably promotes the development of mutually-beneficial cooperation between the USSR and FRG, and like the treaties of the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the Czechslovak Socialist Republic with the FRG, constitutes a factor of stability in Europe.

Both sides noted the importance of the continuation of the all-European process which began ten years ago with the adoption of the final act in Helsinki.

The talk passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

GREEK LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH ZHIVKOV

Greek CP Leader

LD240916 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Athens July 24 TASS -- President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Todor Zhivkov, now on an official visit here, had a meeting with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Kharilaos Florakis. Discussed at the meeting were questions of further development of relations between the two fraternal parties, and also problems of maintaining peace and strengthening relations between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples.

Zhivkov on Balkan Policy

PM241004 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Athens, 23 Jul -- T. Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, who is on an official visit here, has begun talks with Greek statesmen and politicians.

Bulgaria's foreign policy, he noted in a speech at the reception held in his honor, is aimed at strengthening peace and mutual understanding among the peoples and at expanding equal cooperation among countries and peoples who sincerely desire this. Bulgaria actively and purposefully strengthens the positive processes in the Balkans and promotes the establishment of an atmosphere of good-neighborliness in this region.

T. Zhivkov noted that the strengthening of good-neighborly relations and mutual understanding among the peoples of the Balkan peninsula would be considerably promoted by the implementation of the idea of turning the region into a zone free of nuclear weapons. Bulgaria assesses highly the position of Greece on this question, he stressed.

Athens Talks End

LD241107 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Athens July 24 TASS -- Greek-Bulgarian talks between the President of the Council of State of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece were completed here. Speaking at a reception in honor of the Bulgarian leader, the head of the Greek Government said that during the talks the sides had confirmed their determination to overcome all obstacles in order to set up the first nuclear weapon-free zone in the Balkans. He also took note of the vast opportunities for the development of economic cooperation between the two countries. In his reply word Todor Zhivkov stressed that Bulgarian-Greek contacts had always developed in the spirit of friendship, understanding and frankness.

Press Conference

LD251124 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Athens July 25 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, ended his official visit to Greece. In the course of talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and other officials, at which the sides discussed ways to ensure peace, to bridle the arms race and also further to promote bilateral contacts. The joint communique stresses that Bulgaria and Greece, despite the differences between their socio-political systems and their membership of the opposite alliances, can contribute substantially to the achievment of international detente and cooperation and to the safeguarding of peace. Important decisions were taken on the devlopment of economic relations to raise to an even higher level of cooperation between the two countries.

Addressing a press conference devoted to the results of the visit, Todor Zhivkov said that much attention had been devoted to the international situation during the talks with the Greek leaders. It is necessary to do everything possible before it is too late to scale down armed confrontation and to return international relations to the process of detente in the spirit of Helsinki because there is no other alternative. The most important thing today is to prevent the militarization of space and to achieve a restriction of the nuclear arms arsenals and reduction in them to the point of their complete elimination. The chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria stressed that Bulgaria and Greece could make a major contribution to the implementation of the idea of establishing a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Balkans.

Andreas Papandreou noted at the press conference that it is both a right and a duty of small non-nuclear countries to contribute in every way to efforts intended to ensure a return to detente, to prevent the militarization of space, to stop the deployment of nuclear weapons and to achieve disarmament on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

TURKEY BEING PRESSURED BY SOVIET 'THREAT'

PM250930 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Tarasov "Pertinent Notes": "Being Drawn into an Adventure"]

[Text] What tricks will U.S. propaganda not resort to in order to scare Turkey with the mythical "Soviet treat." Peroidically variations on this hackneyed theme appear in various newspapers and journals with references to "data" obtained from U.S. intelligence satellites, or from so-called "independent western sources," or sometimes directly from CIA reports. But the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT decided to outdo the rest and found the most "convincing" argument, alledgedly proving the real existence of a "Soviet threat" to Turkey. It turns out that the portrait of V.I. Lenin which the magazine's correspondent saw on the building of a Soviet border post "is a constant reminder to Turkey that one fine day this part of the country may become an arena for an East-West clash." That is why, the magazine goes on to write, the Turks need U.S. help with a view to carrying out the task within the NATO framework of stopping the Soviets in order to prevent them breaking through eastern Turkey and seizing the rich oil regions of the Near and Middle East.

Everything here, as they say, has been turned upside down, with perhaps one exception -- eastern Turkey does indeed attract attention, only not from the Soviet Union but from Pentagon and NATO strategists. The NATO generals have long penciled this region of Turkey onto their maps as a suitable area for siting medium-range nuclear missiles. And now the modernization and construction of new U.S. military bases is under way in the region of Mus and Batman. Bases are also being built for the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force. "Exclusively to serve NATO needs," Ankara states in this connection; "to ensure the more flexible use of U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf," Washington corrects.

The latter claim is closer to the truth. The U.S. military bases in eastern Turkey, the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE wrote, would be a suitable springboard for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force if they were required to interfere in affairs in the Near East to defend their "interest." That is why the United States is showing such responsiveness on the question of rearming the Turkish Army and is giving it growing economic and military aid. The modernization of the Turkish Army, the supply of F-16 aircraft, the construction of new military installations and plants for the production of tanks and helicopters -- these and other measures have as their goal to bind Turkey still more tightly to the United States and turn it into an obedient executor of the United States' will in the Near East.

The Pentagon strategists also decided to include Turkey in the implementation of the Reagan "star wars" plan. As the newspaper MILLIYET reported, after the NATO council session at foreign minister level in the Lisbon suburb of Estoril a special working group was created in Turkey from representatives of the defense ministry, the foreign ministry, and the general staff. What will this group do? In reply to this question, Z. Yavuzturk, Turkish minister of national defense, remarked in an interview with the newspaper CUMHURIYET that it is a question of "Turkish firms building launch vehicles" for the missiles. And although, in Z. Yavuzturk's words, the "deployment areas" for these launch vehicles in the country have not yet been determined, certain Turkish political observers are justifiably assuming that they will be located in eastern Turkey.

The Turkish public is alarmed at the attempts by Pentagon and NATO strategists to turn the country into a type of "Trojan horse" in the Near and Middle East and into a springboard for the implementation of the adventurist schemes of the U.S. military in this explosive part of the world. Any participation in these plans, the Turkish newspaper MILLIYET justifiably writes, may harm Turkey's relations with neighboring countries and involve it in an adventure promising only trouble for the Turkish people.

USSR EMBASSY SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS PARIS MEETING

TA261028 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 Jul 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from France by Gid'on Kuts]

[Text] Paris -- The spokesman of the Soviet Embassy in Paris finally confirmed officially yesterday to the DAVAR correspondent that Israel's Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer met with Soviet Ambassador Vorontsov.

The spokesman said that the meeting was held at the request of the Israeli ambassador "and at his request only," in order to raise Israel's proposal for a meeting between the foreign ministers of both countries, and that the reports issued on the content of the meeting "are totally baseless."

SOVIET ENVOY ON PLO, RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

LD231923 Kuwait KUNA in English 1852 GMT 23 Jul 85

[By Hassan Sayegh]

[Text] Kuwait, July 23 (KUNA) -- Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Kuwait Vladimir Zentcher Tuesday underlined the need for the Palestine Liberation Organization to reunite its groups so that the Palestinians be better poised to take the appropriate decisions that serve their cause.

Addressing a press conference at the residence of the Soviet ambassador here, Zentcher reiterated his country's recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On the joint Palestinian-Jordanian agreement on seeking a peaceful solution of the Middle East crisis, the Soviet official warned that "some dangerous possibilities may arise if the Amman accord was implemented verbatim."

In an indirect reference to opposition to the accord from some Palestinian groups, he said there are many Palestinians who are skeptical about this path and they still have to define their position on the agreement.

King Husayn of Jordan and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat agreed in Amman last February to jointly seek a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict under an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Asked to speculate on the eventual result of the accord, the Soviet official said "until now we have not fully comprehended the final shape of the agreement and even the Arabs and Palestinians cannot predict what the results of the accord could be."

But he recalled that the Soviet Union has sought "and strongly backs" the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East peace.

"Any developments that could run counter to this trend would not be in the interest of the Palestinian people," he cautioned.

The Soviet charge d'affaires renewed Moscow's denial that the Soviet Union had proposed to resume diplomatic ties with Israel.

"Resumption of diplomatic ties hinges on a halt of Israel's aggressive policy towards the Arab countries and the region as a whole," he told the conference.

Responding to a question, he said there was nothing extraordinary about contacts between Soviet and Israeli officials. He recalled that former Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, now president, met with Israel's foreign minister Yitzhaq Shamir in New York in 1984.

But he stressed that in that meeting Gromyko spelled out the Soviet Union's denunciation of Israel's aggressive policies against the Arabs and the Palestinian people.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES EXCHANGED WITH IRAQ

LD251742 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a message to Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, conveying congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday. The message expresses confidence that all-round Soviet-Iraqi links, resting on the friendship and cooperation treaty, will continue to develop further in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, facilitate the establishment of fair and lasting peace in the Near and Middle East.

In his reply message Saddam Husayn expressed gratitude for the congratulations and, on his part, conveyed best wishes and wished progress and prosperity to the Soviet Union and the friendly Soviet people.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

PM251004 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] S.H. Basyuni, Egyptian ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception 23 July on the national holiday -- Revolution Day.

Present at the reception were V. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

National Day Address

LD240957 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Jul 85

[From the Vremya newscast; Egyptian Envoy Basyuni video address marking Revolution Day]

[Text] Today, the Egyptian people celebrate their national holiday, the Day of the Revolution. Salah al-Din Basyuni, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the USSR, is taking part in our program.

[Begin Basyuni video recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] Hello. In mid-1943, during the liberation struggle against fascism, at the head of which stood the heroic Soviet people, the towns of Egypt were being subjected to no less severe bombing than the European front.

At that difficult time, Egypt and the USSR made the decision to exchange diplomatic representation. This was the start of fruitful, positive bilateral relations between our countries.

In 1952, the revolution, led by Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, took place in Egypt. This revolution was a new stage in Egypt's fight for political, economic, and social liberation, and against the intrigues of colonialism, which was striving to halt the process of liberation. In the years which followed, Egypt was one of the sources of the movement of the policy of nonalignment, which favored political and economic liberation for the developing countries. Naturally, in this period, the Egyptian liberation movement drew closer to the position of the USSR.

The development of relations between Egypt and the USSR have great prospects and a strong basis. The building of the Aswan Dam and of hundreds of various projects were their foundation. All this embodies the stability of our relations.

At present, friendship between our peoples has entered a new phase, taking past experience into account, and being directed at strengthening existing relations. By means of cooperation and mutual understanding, our countries are striving to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Near East on the basis of satisfying the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to the creation of their own state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the withdrawal of Israel's troops from occupied Arab territories. All Egypt's diplomatic and political efforts will never diverge from these principles and Egypt will bear full national responsibility for the realization of these topical problems.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Second World War, and the prime significance of this great event is that peace must exist in the whole world, and all efforts must be directed at achieving this noble aim.

Long live Egyptian-Soviet friendship and all those whose efforts and work laid the basis of this friendship. Long live our joint struggle for peace and cooperation in the whole world. Thank You. [end recording]

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES EMERGENCY LAW IN RSA

MB251615 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Jul 85

[(Aleksandr Volgor) commentary]

[Text] On the third day after the proclamation of the state of emergency in South Africa, it is reported that nearly 500 people have been detained under the provisions of the state of emergency. The detainees compromise a motley group of all the ethnic groups in South Africa. In South Africa, incidents of police killing and maiming people is on the increase. This matter is commented upon by (Aleksandr Volgor).

The SAP And SADF security forces use weapons to quell the opponents of apartheid. Houses are bombed! Residents of the African townships are constant victims of police beatings. Just as the Hitler regime did in Germany, many suspects, including children, are abducted into detention. Despite all these strong-arm tactics, the struggle against apartheid is daily gaining more momentum in South Africa. Even the South African authorities are now admitting that law enforcement in South Africa is becoming a very difficult task.

What do the Africans want? What laws are being defended by the Pretoria regime? In 1955, at Kliptown, a suburb of Johannesburg, a conference attended by members of all races resident in South Africa adopted the Freedom Charter as a guiding instrument for the ANC. The Freedom Charter unequivocally lays down the aims and aspirations of the oppressed African leaders, who are fighting for human rights in South Africa. The Freedom Charter clearly states that:

> South Africa belongs to all of its residents, regardless of race, creed, or national origin. South Africa must be a real home for every resident in the country without discriminating on the basis of color.
> The government must be representative of all the people, and also be duly elected under universal adult suffrage.
> The economic wealth of the country must belong and be shared by all who contribute to its creation.

The racists, on the other hand have deemed it fit that the Africans, who comprise 75 percent of the population of South Africa, have only one right: the right to be economically exploited to satisfy the economic and esthetic needs of the white society only. Thereafter, President Botha announced that apartheid had nothing to do with the current unrest in South Africa.

Almost all the countries of the world are condemning the South African apartheid policy. There is even criticism in the Western countries, but the capitalist Western countries do not back their words with actions. The foreign ministers of the EEC recently failed to arrive at an agreement on the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa. The country that took the lead in refusing to apply sanctions is none else that the United States of America. In addition, the United States Government is suppressing all the American citizens who have demonstrated their opposition to America's policy of arming the South African racist regime and also promoting what is termed constructive engagement with South Africa in the economic and political fields.

Where does all this indifference come from? The Western countries, together with the multinational banks and corporations of the United States, reap unprecedented profits from the exploitation of cheap African labor in South Africa. These countries are dead against the enactment of human rights laws in South Africa.

Despite all of these factors, Bishop Tutu, a renowned leader, says the South African Government is off course by using repressive measures as an answer to African grievances. True peace and progress cannot come out of the barrel of the gun. True peace in South Africa can only come by repealing the apartheid law in South Africa.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES UGANDAN AFFAIRS

PM231009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondent A. Serbin under general heading: "Following Former Course; Before Elections in Uganda"]

[Text] Kampala, 20 Jul -- In accordance with Uganda's constitution and the statements of its president, M. Obote, general parliamentary elections will take place in the republic this year. Although their date, like the start of the election campaign, has not yet been announced, the country's political life is focusing increasingly on questions relating to holding them.

The previous elections to the supreme organ of state power were held in late 1980 after nearly 10 years of rule by the dictatorial military junta headed by I. Admin, which brought economic devastation and gave rise to political chaos, social tension, and the aggravation of ethnic and tribal relations. The 1980 elections were won by the Uganda People's Congress [UPC] party resurrected after the collapse of the dictatorship and headed by the party's creator and one of the most senior and experienced politicians, M. Obote. The UPC program provided for the restoration of the Ugandan economy, the democratization of public life, internal conciliation and the consolidation of national unity, and the strengthening of Uganda's international position. In the time it has been in power, the government has been able to achieve some successes in resolving these problems.

However, the complexities in Uganda's economic and domestic political situation persist. The economic potential has not yet been fully restored and remnants of the pro-Amin gangs are disrupting peace in the north of the country and the activation of the internal and external reaction has been noted on the threshold of the elections.

The Democratic Party, which is built on a tribal basis and has established ties with the West, acts as the UPC's main legal adversary. Attention has been drawn here to the fact that the capitalist countries' mass media have now launched a noisy anti-Ugandan campaign on the "violations of human rights" theme which very obviously has something in common with the opposition's attempts to discredit the UPC's line.

The country's president has recently made a number of tours of the country and addressed mass meetings. In his speeches, he has explained the UPC's policy, indicated the party's determination to continue its projected course, and confirmed its reliance on the people's masses and above all the workers and peasants. He criticized the opposition which is seeking support abroad and trying to distort the essence of the UPC's activity. An important part of his speeches has been the call to struggle for national unity. On global problems, the UPC comes out in the ranks of the progressive African countries for the consolidation of world peace, disarmament, and equal cooperation among countries in the international arena.

MALI PARTY DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU EXPERIENCE

PM250911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Accordance With the Plan"]

[Text] A Mali People's Democratic Union (UDPM) delegation, headed by (N.F. Verte), secretary of the party's Central Executive Bureau, was in the Soviet Union 13 through 19 July in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the UDPM.

The Malian guests had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Economic and International Sections; they took a trip to the Azerbaijan SSR where they were received at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; and they visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of leadership of the national economy and the work of primary party organizations in labor collectives.

The Malian comrades expressed a high opinion of the steps the CPSU is taking to develop the country's economy and further intensify social production, and noted the great significance of experience of economic building in the USSR for the African states struggling to establish independent national economies.

GAMBAI MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

PM230709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] In connection with the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, the USSR Foreign Ministry and the Gambian Foreign Ministry have exchanged congratulations telegrams.

The USSR Foreign Ministry telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the two countries will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet and the Gambian peoples and in the interests of consolidating world peace.

The Gambian Foreign Ministry telegram notes that the Gambian Government and people are sincerely striving to expand Gambian-Soviet cooperation and voices the hope that all countries will continue to struggle for peace and international security throughout the world.

AAPSO CONDEMNS RSA STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD241432 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo July 24 TASS -- The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) condemns the imposition of the state of emergency in South Africa, APPSO Secretary-General Nouri Abdel-Razzaq said in a telegram to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, calling on the world community to cut short the mass extermination of South Africa's Black people and the other crimes perpetrated by the racist Pretoria authorities.

The AAPSO standing secretariat also issued a statement here, noting that dozens of native people of South Africa were daily being shot dead by fascist-type thugs and troops in that country, and hundreds more were being thrown in prison. The South African ruling clique, it said, was threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mozambique, had unlawfully formed a puppet "government" in occupied Namibia and recently staged fresh aggressions against the independent states of Lesotho and Botswana.

Those bandit actions and outrages of the South African racists, the statement said, were a flagrant violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions and an open challenge to world public opinion.

The forces of apartheid, the statement went on to say, enjoyed the undisguised support of the American Administration. The white minority regime of South Africa, one of the few remaining bastions of colonialism, had been allotted the role of imperialism's watchdog in the African continent. Washington was encouraging the bandit actions of South African hired killers against the developing states of that part of the world under the slogan of "fighting communism".

The national liberation movements in Southern Africa were reacting to the terror drive by the South African racists and their U.S. patrons by stiffening their resistance to the aggressive intrigues of the regime of apartheid and its allies. AAPSO urged the non-aligned movement and all progressive mankind to increase material and political support to the patriots in the south of Africa and their spirited vanguards, the African National Congress and the South-West Africa People's Organization, in the struggle for freedom and independence.

BRIEFS

FIELD HOSPITAL IN ETHIOPIA -- The Soviet Government has decided to prolong the work of a major Soviet field hospital in western Ethiopia by another 6 months. The hospital services people evacuated from areas hit by the drought. It has a staff of 150. All the equipment and medicines have been delivered from the Soviet Union. Hundreds of Soviet motor vehicles and aircraft are working in Ethiopia. Soviet aid to that country will have reached about $150 million by the end of the year. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Jul 85 LD]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

PM260909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro!

On Cuba's revolutionary holiday -- National Uprising Day -- we send you, the PCC Central Committee, the republic's councils of state and ministers, and the entire Cuban people cordial congratulations and warm fraternal greetings.

With every passing year life confirms increasingly clearly the historic importance of the exploit of the young patriots who selflessly rose to the struggle against tyranny for the sake of the working people's happiness and freedom. The heroic storming of the Moncada barracks was an important milestone in the Cuban people's struggle for their national and social liberation, which ended with the glorious victory of the Cuban revolution.

In the years since the revolution the Cuban working people under the PCC's leadership under complex conditions of imperialist pressure and an economic blockade have wrought profound transformations in all spheres of life and achieved important successes in developing their economy and culture. The achievements in the field of health, education, and social security are a subject of pride for the Cuban people and convincing evidence of the new system's advantages. A new generation of Cubans -- worthy heirs of those who stormed Moncada, convinced patriots and internationalists -- has arisen and been tempered.

Cuba's prestige in the international arena is high. It makes a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community, the intensification of economic integration within CEMA, the peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress, and the assertion of a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis.

The high level of cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples in all spheres of life generates great satisfaction in the Soviet Union. The broad celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cuba has confimred that the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are the unvarying basis of fraternal Societ-Cuban relations. Soviet people are fully determined to continue to strengthen friendship with the heroic Cuban people and to improve and intensify our cooperation in all spheres.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the communists, and all Cuban working people great successes in building a new society, well-being, and prosperity.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

Moscow Commemoration

PM251030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Cuba's Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people devoted to Cuba's revolutionary holiday -- National Uprising Day, the 32d anniversary of the storming of the Moncada barracks -- was held in Moscow 23 July.

The main speaker -- N.B. Yermakov, vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society and deputy chairman of a USSR state committee -- said that the feat of the young patriots headed by F. Castro who, 32 years ago, attacked the main citadel in the city of Santiago of Cuba, marked the start of a new stage in the Cuban people's liberation struggle, which was crowned with the January 1959 victory of the revolution. It was noted that Cuba's working people have achieved great successes in creating the material and technical base of socialism.

It was stated at the meeting that the constantly expanding business ties between the two countries are based on a plan, which is attested to by the signing of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation for the Period Through the Year 2000. It was stressed that an invaluable contribution to the strengthening of the peoples' fraternal friendship and their all-around cooperation is made by the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party [PCC].

L. Vasquez, Cuban envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary with ambassadorial rank, expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for the aid they have given his motherland in socialist building. He resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, which is waging a hysterical campaign of threats and slander and carrying out ideological sabotage against Cuba.

Occupying a worthy place in the world community, the diplomat stated, Cuba actively supports the USSR's peace initiatives. He spoke of the preparations by communists and all Cuba's working people for the Third PCC Congress.

Taking part in the meeting were B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations, and L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

TASS REPORTS 25 JULY POLITBURO MEETING

LD251657 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee has expressed confidence that the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students will become a major international event, will promote solidarity of young people of all the continents and will invigorate their struggle against the nuclear war menace, for peace and peoples' security. The Political Bureau at its regular meeting heard a report by the Soviet Komsomol Central Committee on the participation of Komsomol members, youths and girls of the USSR in the festival which opens in Moscow on Saturday. It noted the great preparatory work for the Moscow forum of representatives of many countries.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee backed the proposals by the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, local party and government bodies for conducting economic experiments on perfecting the management and economic mechanism in individual agro-industrial associations in the republic. Measures were defined for enhancing economic incentives for the fulfillment of greater assignments and raising the interest of workers' collectives, managers and specialists from the farms united in the associations in end results of production.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures for the further development of the material and technical base of trade and public catering in the next five years and the subsequent period was endorsed. Capital investments and material resources are allocated for that. The implementation of the measures, envisaged by the document, will help improve the level of commercial services for the population and make a new important step in raising further the well-being of the Soviet people.

The Political Bureau considered some issues of the further consolidation of law and order and the observance of the legislation on environmental protection.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed at the meeting several issues of the consistent development and consolidation of the USSR's ties with socialist and other friendly states.

KUNAYEV VISITS DZHAMBUL, SPEAKS AT PARTY MEETING

PM251557 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 85 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "A Shock Finish to the Concluding Year of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Actively participating in socialist competition to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, working people of Dzhambul Oblast are fully determined to successfully fulfill the plan for the concluding year of the 5-year plan. This was noted at the 17 July meeting of the oblast party economic aktiv.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present, addressed the aktiv's meeting.

He stressed that in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July (1985) Plenums and the tasks set in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report at the June conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and his speeches in Leningrad, Kiev, and Minsk, it is necessary to shift industry and other sectors onto intensive lines more rapidly and carry out a restructuring of production. It is necessary to resolutely improve capital construction, sharply reduce the number of uncompleted projects, raise the proportion of capital investments targeted for enterprise modernization, and introduce resource-saving technologies.

It is necessary to focus efforts on harvesting grain and other agricultural crops in a short time frame and without losses and on improving work efficiency at livestock units so as to provide the country with as great a quantity of products from arable and livestock farming as possible. While ensuring that combines and other grain-harvesting equipment are fully utilized, procurement of coarse and succulent feed must at the same time be carried out very intensively, and comprehensive preparations must be ensured for livestock wintering.

In order to implement these major tasks successfully, the style and methods of organizational and educational activity must be improved more persistently, discipline and order must be strengthened in each sector, and exactingness toward cadres must be increased. All questions connected with this must be discussed in a principled and businesslike manner at the upcoming reports and elections in party organizations. We must continue to fight uncompromisingly to overcome drunkenness and alchoholism, law and order violations, and other negative phenomena. Ideological and political work and the labor and moral education of working people, particularly young people, must be carried out in a unified manner with the resolution of socioeconomic tasks.

At the same time, concern must be stepped up to improve cultural, consumer, medical, and trade services for the population, to commission housing and also cultural and sports facilities promptly, and to make the fullest possible use of them. The aktiv's meeting gave the assurance that the oblast's working people would successfully fulfill the plan for the concluding year of the 5-year plan for the development of industry and the sale to the state of grain, meat, and milk, and would provide the motherland with as much sugar beet, vegetables, and other agricultural produce as possible.

During his visit to the oblast, Comrade D.A. Kunayev visited a number of farms in Sverdlovskiy and Lugovskiy Rayons. In the oblast center he visited a leather footwear association, the palace of culture which is under construction, and footwear and furniture stores. Accompanying Comrade D.A. Kunayev on his tour of the oblast were A.K. Zhakupov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, and S.A. Akkoziyev, chairman of the oblispolkom.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE PARTY CONFERENCE

AU251235 Kiev PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Conference in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] A conference with obkom first secretaries and oblispolkom chairmen was held recently in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Topics related to the practical implementation of the decisions of the 16 July plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, with preparations for the coming accountability and election campaign in party organizations, for the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses, and the fulfillment of the national economic plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year period were discussed.

In addressing the conference, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, emphasized that at present, when a clear-cut plan is available for action to implement the tasks brought forward at the April and July 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on the questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress, and in the speeches by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, the main thing was to make the entire work maximally concrete and businesslike.

To attain a radical turning point in the rates of development and in raising the effectiveness of our economy, it is essential to ensure that all links at all levels are manned by cadres capable of both thinking and acting correctly and purposefully in a new way.

Keeping this in mind, it is essential to scrutinize work among cadres, from the republic-level to the labor collective. Training and retraining must be improved, and we must reform the training process in the republic's national Economic Management Institute, in the entire system for improving the qualifications of leading cadres and specialists, as well as in the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The situation in oblasts, branches, and collectives (even if they cope with the plans) cannot be regarded as sound when the indexes attained by them in labor productivity and production effectiveness fall short of the present standards. This is particularly so when their leaders assess their work uncritically and by old standards, are unable to see what times require from them, and are unable to reform in line with these requirments.

Party committees, administrative bodies, ministries, and departments must not restrict themselves to the statement that some enterprises or farms have been lagging for a long time. They are bound to take effective steps to remedy the situation, are bound to widely and persistently spread valuable initiatives which have proved themselves in practice. The main step that has to be taken is to thoroughly investigate what sectors have to be reinforced in the immediate future and by whom, particularly in preparations for and during the party conferences, to see to it that young and promising workers are promoted, and to radically improve work among reserves.

In work among cadres, it was emphasized at the conference, the manifestations of leniency and the lack of principle in assessing the wrong behavior of individual leaders are inadmissible. One also must not shield from criticism and responsibility officials who do not cope with the matter at hand and infringe upon the norms of party ethics. Of course, administering by means of orders and decrees, and an excessive passion for punishments, are equally inadmissible.

We must continue to persistently reinforce party ranks, foster activity and discipline among the communists, and be more exacting with regard to party members who behave in an unworthy way, and particularly to alcoholics.

It is already essential now to consider all details connected with the holding of accountability and election meetings and conferences. It is important that raykom, gorkom, and obkom bureau members, ministerial and departmental leaders, and other leading officials actively participate in the meeting, beginning from those held within party groups.

All steps are to be taken to ensure that the standards of criticism and self-criticism at the meeting and conferences are high, to rule out even the slightest manifestations of complacency and self-satisfaction, and to concentrate the attention of Communists on the criticism of shortcomings, on search for reserves, and on determining current tasks.

While approving new attitudes toward work, it is highly important to take into account all the details, to thoroughly consider and precisely organize the matter.

The paramount task facing us today is to do the utmost to ensure that the 1985 plan is fulfilled and the 5-year period as a whole is successfully completed.

The conference was attended by Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members.

VOROTNIKOV, MINISTERS DISCUSS ROAD CONSTRUCTION

PM231509 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jul 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] How is the republic's Ministry of Highways fulfilling the RSFSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate Scientific-Technical Progress in the National Economy" adopted in December 1983 -- this question was discussed at its latest session by the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium. It was noted that the Ministry of Highways has allowed many serious shortcomings in its work. The measures it is carrying out to accelerate scientific-technical progress are failing to have substantial influence on the results of production activity. The volume of commissioning of hard-surface highways is growing only insignificantly, the return on investment and annual output are dropping, and the economic effectiveness of the introduction of scientific research work is low. There is still a large amount of manual and heavy physical labor in the construction and operation of roads. At the same time, the new equipment which has been acquired is not used productively.

Special note was made of the poor quality of road construction. Expenditure on road repair is great. The existing positive experience is poorly disseminated, scientific-technical propaganda is conducted only feebly, and scientific research organizations' plans do not always tally with production requirements.

The presidium session stressed the absence of a self-critical attitude in the Ministry of Highways' leaders toward grave shortcomings in the department's work.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium discussed the questions of "the general plan for the system for diverting part of the flow from lakes Lacha and Vozhe into the river Volga basin" and others. The session was led by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Later Debate on Food Program

PM241311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by unidentified special correspondent: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At a 22 July session the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined topical questions connected with the implementation of the republic's food program. Reports were heard and discussed on measures to make rational use of fruits, berries, and grapes and also on progress in preparing sugar refineries for the 1985 harvest sugar beet refining season.

The presidium examined and approved the general plans for the development of the cities of Orenburg and Orsk. Corresponding decisions were adopted on the questions discussed.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, chaired the session.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES PEROVSKIY RAYON VOTERS 15 JULY

PM251402 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 85 p 1

[Unattributed report under general heading "Meetings with Electors"]

[Excerpts] Perovskiy Rayon has improved beyond all recognition in recent years. Well-proportioned apartment blocks rise up amidst greenery, and new schools, stores, and service enterprises have appeared there.

The inhabitants of Perovskiy Rayon were the initiators of the movement to produce model rayons. But a model rayon starts with each apartment and work place. And already quite a few enterprises there have won the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee. Among the first so honored were the Moscow Marshalling Yard Depot and floodlight plant in whose culture complex a meeting was held yesterday between the rayon's electorate and V.V. Grishin, their USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. The meeting was devoted to the results of the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

V.V. Grishin gave the assembly his impressions of the work of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, described the atmosphere of creative enthusiasm in which the USSR Supreme Soviet session took place, and dwelt on certain aspects of the requirements of nature conservation legislation.

The speaker cited the following eloquent facts: the state has channeled R63 billion into nature conservation measures in the last decade. The introduction of closed and recycled water supply systems has by itself yielded an annual saving of 240 cubic kilometers of fresh water, which is almost the equivalent of the mean annual discharge of the Volga. The discharge of contaminated runoff water has been cut by one-third and the condition of the atmosphere in major cities, especially Moscow, one of the world's greenest and cleanest cities, has improved. After all, in the capital's Perovskiy Rayon alone there are more than 40 cubic meters of greenery per inhabitant. However, V.V. Grishin said, the session also pointed out serious shortcomings in the resolution of ecological problems.

There were no people indifferent to nature conservation present in the culture complex hall, particularly as there were voters there who are concerned with ecological problems by the nature of their work. V.V. Zverev, party committee secretary at the State Scientific and Research Institute for the Chemistry and Technology of Elementary Organic Compounds, told the meeting that the introduction of the institute's developments in saving scarce natural resources and using waste products had by themselves produced savings of R6 million in the last 3 years.

Nature conservation measures at the Moscow Electrode Plant, as its director, G.K. Vavilkin, reported to the ssembly, made it possible in the first half of the year alone to save around 1,000 tons metric of raw and semifinished materials, 500,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power, 62,000 metric tons of standard fuel... But the most important thing is that the working conditions of more than 1,000 workers have been improved.

The second important question touched upon by V.V. Grishin was the session's examination of USSR Procurator General A.M. Rekunkov's report on the USSR procuracy's activity in supervising the execution of the requirements of Soviet laws. It is no coincidence that this question should be raised at this time, when a movement of truly all the people has been launched to increase the level of discipline and organization and when the struggle against all antisocial manifestations is uncompromising. However, losses from mismanagement, waste, and embezzlement remain considerable.

Rayon Procurator L.A. Bystritskiy told the meeting frankly that there are still quite a lot of shortcomings even in the activity of local law enforcement bodies. Efforts are being made to eliminate them. Questions concerned with meeting contractual commitments, combatting overreporting and the production of poor-quality goods, freightcar idle time, and so forth are being looked at by the procuracy. The struggle against the most dangerous and widespread crimes has been stepped up. The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is being focused on.

V.V. Grishin placed particular emphasis on the need to speed up socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and the party line of deepening socialist people's power and increasing the masses' initiative and creative activeness. And Muscovites' main task during this period is to carry out shock labor and meet the targets for this year and the 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

The call for people to carry out shock labor and adopt a creative approach to their assigned task was supported on behalf of the assembled voters by I.A. Klopkov, electric locomotive driver at the Moscow Marshalling Yard Locomotive Depot. He said that the extensive introduction of advanced experience of driving trains and increased discipline had enabled 65 locomotive teams to adopt pledges to meet the targets for the first quarter of 1985 1 month early. And comrades Belyakov and Ryabov, drivers at the depot, have for the first time hauled rolling stock weighing in excess of 11,000 metric tons using a fundamentally new system for simultaneously driving a train with two locomotives. That is our workers' gift to the 27th CPSU Congress.

PRAVDA REPORTS NIKONOV ORENBURG ACTIVITIES

PM251429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Increasing the Yield From the Grainfields"]

[Text] During his stay in Orenburg Oblast 22 through 24 July, V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited farms in Grachevskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, and Ilekskiy Rayons. He inspected the sowings of grain and feed crops and familiarized

himself with the organization of winter crop cultivation by intensive techniques, the progress in harvesting the crop and procuring feed, the organization of their storage, the work of stockmen, the introduction of leading forms of labor organization and remuneration in agricultural production, and the living and working conditions of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers and employees.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary met and talked with workers and kolkhoz members, leaders of rayons and farms, and specialists in agricultural production and inquired about political education work with people and the organization of socialist competition among the oblast's working people for a fitting greeting for the 27th party congress.

V.P. Nikonov was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by A.N. Balandin, first secretary of Orenburg CPSU Obkom, and A.G. Kostenyuk, chairman of the oblispolkom.

ANDROPOV MEMORIAL HALL OPENED IN HOME TOWN

PM231414 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent P. Nikitin report: "To the Ardent Communist"]

[Text] Yaroslav Oblast -- A memorial hall devoted to the life and work of Yu.V. Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, has opened at the art history museum in the city of Andropov.

Yuriy Vladimirovich studied here at the Rybinsk river navigation technical college. The museum exhibition includes his graduation diploma from the college, a photograph of the ship on which Yuriy Vladimirovich learned the skills of a navigator, yellowed pages from the newspaper VOLODARETS which refer to Komsomol leader Andropov. He was Komsomol organization secretary at the shipbuilding plant named for Volodarskiy. The showcases contain authentic documents about Yuriy Vladimirovich's work at the Yaroslav Komosomol Obkom and later in Karelia during the Great Patriotic War.

CSA OFFICIAL ON 6-MONTH ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD261309 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 26 Jul 85

["Development of Soviet Economy -- TASS heading]

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- "The Soviet Union's economic potential has increased during the past six months and the people's living standards have grown," a TASS correspondent was told by Vasiliy Kudinov, deputy head of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR. Commenting on the board's report on the results of the Soviet economy's development, that was published today, he noted the steady growth of the Soviet econo-y. my, which does not experience any crises, and the successful fulfillment of the planned programmes.

Industrial output during the past six months increased by 3.1 per cent as compared to the same period of last year. It is noteworthy that the increment during the second quarter of this year was greater than in the first and amounted already to 4.2 per cent. This is evidence that industrial development is accelerating its pace in the USSR. The output of many products has grown. Thus, gas extraction went up by ten per cent and reached 316 billion cubic metres. During the current five-year-plan period the USSR became the world's biggest producer of natural gas.

"What characterises this six-month period," Kudinov said further, "is the increasing output of modern equipment, especially means of automation and computers, and the growing technical level of production, this ensuring an acceleration of scientific and technological progress."

"But not all branches of the Soviet economy have attained the pace necessary to meet plan assignments," the deputy head of the Central Statistical Board said further "The slow switching of the economy to the path of intensification is the main reason of the lag in fulfilling the plan."

Touching on the fulfillment of social programmes Vasiliy Kudinov noted that wages and salaries increased by 2.2 per cent during the first six months of the year and the earnings of farmers by 4 per cent. In addition to this, the population got various benefits financed by the social consumption funds to the sum of 70 billion roubles, or 3.3 per cent more than during the corresponding period of last year. These funds are formed by allocations from the State Budget and deductions from profits of enterprises and finance free medical services, tuition-free education and vocational training, subsidies vouchers to health resorts and other services that are provided to Soviet people. Per capita payments from this source exceed 500 roubles a year.

PRAVDA ON GRAIN PRODUCTION RESOLUTION

PM260704 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On measures to increase production of grain from winter crops, spring wheat, corn, millet, and rice in 1986 by introducing intensive cultivation techniques."

The resolution notes that recently a number of measures have been implemented in the country to accelerate the intensification of grain production. There has been an increase in the use of equipment with the best technological specifications and more effective fertilizers and plant protection agents and in the concentration of their utilization in commodity grain production regions. This contributes to an improvement in the standard of grain farming and of arable farming as a whole.

At the same time, on many farms the return on investments remains low because of incomplete utilization and dissipation of resources and violations of production discipline.

Attaching great importance to the further expansion of the areas of intensive grain cultivation as the chief means of increasing high-quality grain production and making it more stable, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted the proposals by union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, relevant ministries and departments, and scientific establishments on further expanding the areas of winter and spring wheat, corn, millet, and rice under intensive cultivation.

Union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, central ministries and departments, party kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and rayispolkoms, and leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes were told persistently to strive to ensure the requisite concentration of material and technical resources in the cultivation of grain crops and to regard this demand as an obligatory condition for obtaining the proper effect from the introduction of intensive techniques. It is necessary to ensure strict fulfillment of the entire range of work, paying special attention to sowing high-quality regionalized strains of seeds at the optimum time, applying the right amount of fertilizer for the planned yield, and making extensive use of the system of protecting plants against weeds, pests, and diseases.

It was recommended that sowers of grain crops under intensive cultivation be placed in the charge of leading teams and links operating collective contracts and that they be allocated the requisite number of tractors, soil-cultivation implements, and machinery for applying fertilizer and pesticides and carrying out sowing and harvesting work. The planned yields and an additional gross grain harvest are to be obtained on the entire area of intensively cultivated grain. It was thought expedient to focus the above-mentioned crops in rayons and farms which will ensure the maximum increase in the harvest as a result of intensive techniques. union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, proceeding on the basis of the volume that have been accepted for the introduction of intensive techniques in oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics, are to establish the size of the additional grain harvest, bearing in mind that expenditure on intensification must be fully recouped by the crops.

Union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture must ensure the prompt delivery of mineral fertilizers to autonomous republics, krays and oblasts for application to winter crops, spring wheat, corn, millet, and rice under intensive cultivation.

The amounts of work on the comprehensive agrochemical cultivation of the fields have been established in order to obtain the best results from the use of intensive techniques.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production have been given targets for production and supply of the requisite quantities of pesticides for these purposes to agriculture on set dates.

The USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleumn Products have to adopt measures on the prompt supply of raw material for the production of the aforementioned chemical preparations and also packaging for shipment.

The Ministry of Railways was instructed to ensure the prompt shipment of fertilizers and pesticides when they arrive.

The Ministry of Tractor and Argicultural Machine Building and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture have been given targets for the manufacture and supply of machinery to agriculture in 1986 for the intensive cultivation of grain crops.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and union republic councils of ministers are ordered to organize series production of colters for cultivator drills to apply the main dose of mineral fertilizers to the soil, working parts for cultivators for use in the moisture-retention technique of fallow cultivation, bases for general-purpose plows for the purpose of moldboardless soil cultivation, and drills and cultivators with working parts to make guide holes and apply herbicides in strips when cultivating row crops and to ensure the delivery of the prescribed quantities to agriculture in 1986.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and union republic councils of ministers are urged to give practical assistance everywhere to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in assimilating intensive techniques of cultivating grain crops, organize training for specialists and machine operators, prepare equipment and seed in good time, supply fertilizers and pesticides, and also ensure precise observance of operating discipline.

It was thought necessary to establish moral and material incentives for labor collectives and working people in agriculture, other secotrs of the agroindustrial complex, and scientific establishments for the successful assimilation of intensive techniques of grain cultivation and these who achieve high production indicators should be nominated for USSR orders and medals.

Union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, party kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblisopolkoms, and rayispolkoms, ministries and departments, and agroindustrial associations have to enhance the responsibility of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists for the intensification of grain farming and the efficient use of fertilizers, pesticides, and other material and technical resources and ensure a general strengthening of state discipline and fulfillment by every farm of plans for the production and procurement of high-quality grain.

The resolution also envisages a number of other measures aimed at further improving grain farming efficiency.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that party, soviet, and economic bodies, leaders and specialists, kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers will make persistent use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and do everything necessary to increase grain production and make it steadier on the basis of the extensive use of intensive techniques.

HARVEST EQUIPMENT SITUATION, PROBLEMS NOTED

PM251050 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jul 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Session of Agroindustrial Commission"[

[Text] A 22 July session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex heard reports by leaders of union and republic ministries and departments on measures to accelerate the preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and procurement and transport enterprises of the Kazakh SSR and eastern regions of the RSFSR for harvesting.

It was noted that a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in West and East Siberia and also in the Kazakh SSR have permitted a considerable lag in the repair of trucks, tractor trailers, silage-harvesting and grain-harvesting combines, mowing machines, and other harvesting machines. The pace of preparation of this equipment is slower than last year on farms in Altay Kray and Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orenburg, Tyumen, Kustanay, and Kokchetav Oblasts. Union and republic agricultural organs and agroindustrial associations have been set the task of accelerating equipment repair so as to ensure its complete readiness no later than 2 weeks before the start of the harvesting. If necessary, in order to fulfill this work and organize the highly productive utilization of harvesting machinery, they are to recruit extra machine operators from industrial enterprises within the system and conditions laid down by the decisions of the USSR Government.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture have been instructed to make up in as short a time as possible the spare parts and other material and technical means they have failed to supply and to accelerate their disptach to farms in eastern regions of the RSFSR and the Kazakh SSR.

The commission session heard reports from V.P. Lein, USSR minister of the food industry; S.I. Christoplyasov, RSFSR minister of the food industry; and A.Ye. Bogatyrev, Ukrainian SSR deputy minister of the food industry; on progress in the preparations by sugar industry enterprises for the season's work.

Attention was drawn to the need to eliminate shortcomings in this matter, organize additional beet-reception centers, ensure the timely commissioning of hard-surfaced areas with the active ventilation for storing sugar beet, and step up the rate of procurement of limestone for technological purposes and the removal of defecated juice from the filtration bed clarifiers.

The commission session comprehensively examined the state of affairs regarding the construction of feed storage facilities. Despite an improvement in feed provision for kolkhozes and sovkhozes, it was pointed out that some republic, kray, and oblast agricultural organs underestimate this work. The construction of the aforementioned facilities is particularly unsatisfactory on farms in the Uzbeck SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Turkmen SSR, and certain RSFSR autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts. Here the role of the agroindustrial associations is still inadequate. Union republic councils of ministers commissions on questions of the agroindustrial complex, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture and instructed to take measures to ensure that all the facilities for storing and processing feed envisaged in the plan for 1985 are commissioned no later than October.

SWEDEN REPORTS USSR NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

LD251644 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] This laboratory of the Swedish National Defense Research Institute in Hagfors registered seismic signals from an underground nuclear explosion in eastern Kazakhstan in the USSR at about 0500 this morning. This explosion measured 5.3 on the Richter scale.

ALLEGED 'EUPHORIA' OVER PC'S DISCOURAGED

PM251040 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 July 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 2 under the "Question for Discussion" rubric, a 1,2000-word article entitled "The Microprocessors' Big Problem" by G. Gromov, senior scientific staffer at the USSR Academy of Sciences Computer Research Center. The article, datelined Pushchino, Moscow Oblast, says that "negative attitudes" to personal computers have now been replaced by a "'Euphoria,'" which is "even more dangerous," and that this is found in "even the most prestigious scientific publications." The author calls for the "tone of the discussion" to be changed. He points out that "whether the enormous expense on purchasing and producing hundreds of thousands of personal computers will be covered by the expected increase in labor productivity depends on a number of factors, including scientific, technical, and socioeconomic factors. And above all naturally depends on whether the available personal computer pool is serviceable."

The author then discusses the difficulties of servicing such machines and providing a suitable service network. He concludes by saying that "it seems that it will be possible to radically change the character of 'producer-USSR' relations in the computer field by switching to a system of payments for computer services, that is to say, to leasing computers." Servicing would be part of the package.

COSMONAUTS PHOTOGRAPH CHERNOZEM, OTHER REGIONS

LD260137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are continuing to fulfill the planned program onboard the manned complex. Today will start with observations of the station's board systems. Replacement of individual units and equipment components will be performed. The cosmonauts will continue to observe and photograph individual regions of our country's territory as part of the program to study the earth's natural resources. This time, the object will be some circular structures in the central Kyzylkumy and fault zones in the western spurs of Tyan Shan. Photographing of the central Chernozem Zone is also planned.

MAKSIMOV APPARENTLY NEW DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

AFP: Tolubko Replaced

AU260825 Paris AFP in English 0804 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, July 26 (AFP) -- General Yuriy Maksimov, commander of the Soviet Union's southern military theatre, has been appointed to the post of deputy defence minister, the Red Army daily KRAZNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) indicated today.

Western experts here concurred that Gen Maksimov, 60, had probably replaced Marshal Vladimir Tolubko, who the Kremlin said yesterday had been relieved of his post as commander-in-chief of Soviet strategic missile units.

Marshal Tolubko also held the post of deputy defence minister, one of 12 in the Soviet Defence Ministry. Although there has been no word of whether Marshal Tolubko still retains that title, or any confirmation as to his replacement in the ministry, he is likely to have been substituted in both jobs by Gen Maksimov, the experts said.

Gen Maksimov's appointment was mentioned in a RED STAR report of a top-level meeting to mark Soviet Navy Day. There was no indication as to whether he had been replaced as commander of the southern theatre.

Navy Day Lineup Reported

PM260845 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed Report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark Navy Day was held in Moscow 25 July in the movie and concert hall of the Oktyabr movie theater. Representatives of Moscow's working people, servicemen from the capital's garrison, and Navy veterans assembled in the hall.

Members of the presidium at the meeting were O.D. Baklanov, minister of general machine building; I.S. Belousov, minister of the shipbuilding industry; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR deputy defense ministers Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, and Army General I.N. Shkadov; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; Admiral P.N. Medvedov, member of the Military Council and chief of the political directorate of the Navy; generals, admirals, officers, and veterans of the navy; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by L.I. Matveyev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with warm enthusiasm.

Greetings to the naval seamen were delivered by Ye.A. Vlasov, a fitter at the Moscow electric vacuum appliances plant; S.A. Abdrakhmanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee; and I.S. Belousov, minister of the shipbuilding industry.

The meeting was addressed by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

We are marking Navy Day, Gorshkov said, in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the active preparations for the 27th party congress, which are under way everywhere in the country. Naval seamen, like all Soviet people, warmly approve and support the party's wise domestic and foreign policy and are always ready to fulfill any order from the motherland to defend its naval borders.

The participants in the ceremony adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

After the meeting, a concert took place.

ADMIRAL VIEWS NAVY'S ANTI-IMPERIALIST ROLE

LD261049 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 26 (TASS) -- The United States is spending hundreds of billions of dollars on the arms race, including the race in naval armaments. The world ocean has been turned into an arena for unleashing aggression against the USSR and other socialist countries, USSR Chief of Naval Staff Admiral of the Fleet Vladimir Chernavin says in an article written for TASS on the occasion of the USSR's Navy Day, that falls due tomorrow.

In response to imperialism's intrigues the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government decided in the mid-1950s to create a powerful nuclear-missile blue water navy. The Soviet Navy was provided with the means with which they can accomplish major tactical and strategic tasks and counter aggression.

Nuclear submarines with long-range ballistic missiles on board are the Navy's main force. As a means of warfare at sea submarines are distinguished for their big strike power, high mobility and capability of conducting combat operations on a global scale.

Surface ships have changed beyond recognition. Cruisers with an aircraft carrying capability of the "Kiev" class have appeared as well as cruisers with atomic power plants of the "Kirov" class. Naval aviation, as a branch of the Navy, can enhance victory virtually in every major operation.

The oceans that in the past used to protect America from return strikes by victims of attack today have fully lost their role of protective barriers. And they in Washington cannot but take into consideration the most grave consequences of the strike of retribution that may hit the aggressor from the oceans if it dares unleash a nuclear war, the admiral stresses.

The Soviet ships that today are on patrol in the expanses of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans or amidst ice floes are there not with aggressive purposes, not to instill fear in other peoples and not to apply military pressure. The Soviet Navy is fulfilling peaceful training tasks. It opposes the imperialist forces, their hegemonistic, expansionist designs, Vladimir Chernavin stresses.

SOVIET MILITARY COMMENTATOR VIEWS OGARKOV BOOK

AU251311 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT on 23 Jul 85

[Interview with NOVOSTI military commentator Vasiliy Morozov by CSSR TV's Moscow correspondent Petr Kucera on USSR Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov's latest book titled "History Teaches Vigilance": in Moscow, date not given -- in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] [Kucera] A number of books and publications have been published in connection with the 40th victory anniversary. In what respect is Marshal Ogarkov's book exceptional?

[Morozov] Many books have been published in the Soviet Union and in the fraternal countries on the 40th anniversary of victory -- scientific, historical, and theoretical books, and memoirs. The book by Soviet military official Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov shows the influence of our great victory on our contemporary world.

The main theme of the book is that the victory over fascism was victory in the name of peace and life on earth, in the name of democracy and the progressive forces; this was the victory of socialism. This makes it different from the books of our historians, who devote themselves exclusively to war or individual battles. The book consists of two parts: a historical part, and a military-theoretical part. Already the name itself -- "History Teaches Vigilance" -- draws attention to one of the most important lessons of the war, that is, that nations and armies must always be prepared to beat off possible aggression by an imperialist power.

Marshal Ogarkov's book devotes much attention to analyzing the influence of the victory on the international situation in the world of socialism, as well as the world of capitalism and imperialism. Using specific examples from the present situation, Marshal Ogarkov shows the substance of the aggressive political line of the powers of the imperialist world, above all the United States. In the other group of questions, Marshal Ogarkov convincingly shows how the foreign political line of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union, is opposed to the aggressive, expansionist attempts of the NATO pact and the United States.

When he speaks about the lessons of the war, Marshal Ogarkov stresses the conclusion also contained in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the 40th anniversary, that is, that one must fight against war before it breaks out. He concretely shows why the last war was not successfully averted and what must be done to prevent the outbreak of another war. One must fight against war before the cannons open fire. Marshal Ogarkov illustrates this fundamental thesis with concrete historical materials.

In exposing the essence of the NATO and U.S. aggressive doctrine, Marshal Ogarkov stresses that since the day mankind entered the nuclear age, the aggressiveness of all American war doctrines aimed against the Soviet Union and the socialist community has increased. On the other hand, Nikolay Ogarkov also analyzes our doctrine, the line of the socialist countries, and shows that it has always been a defensive doctrine.